The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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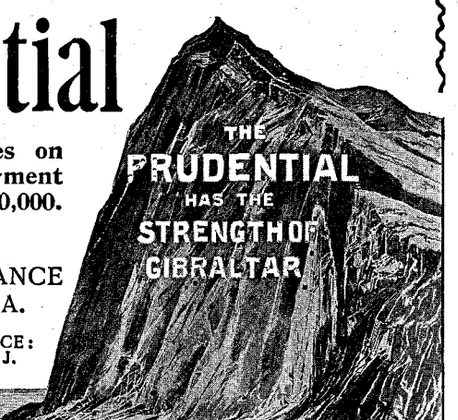

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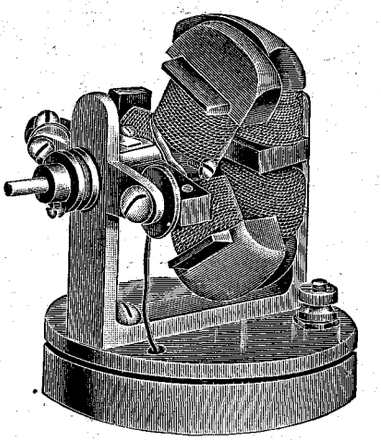

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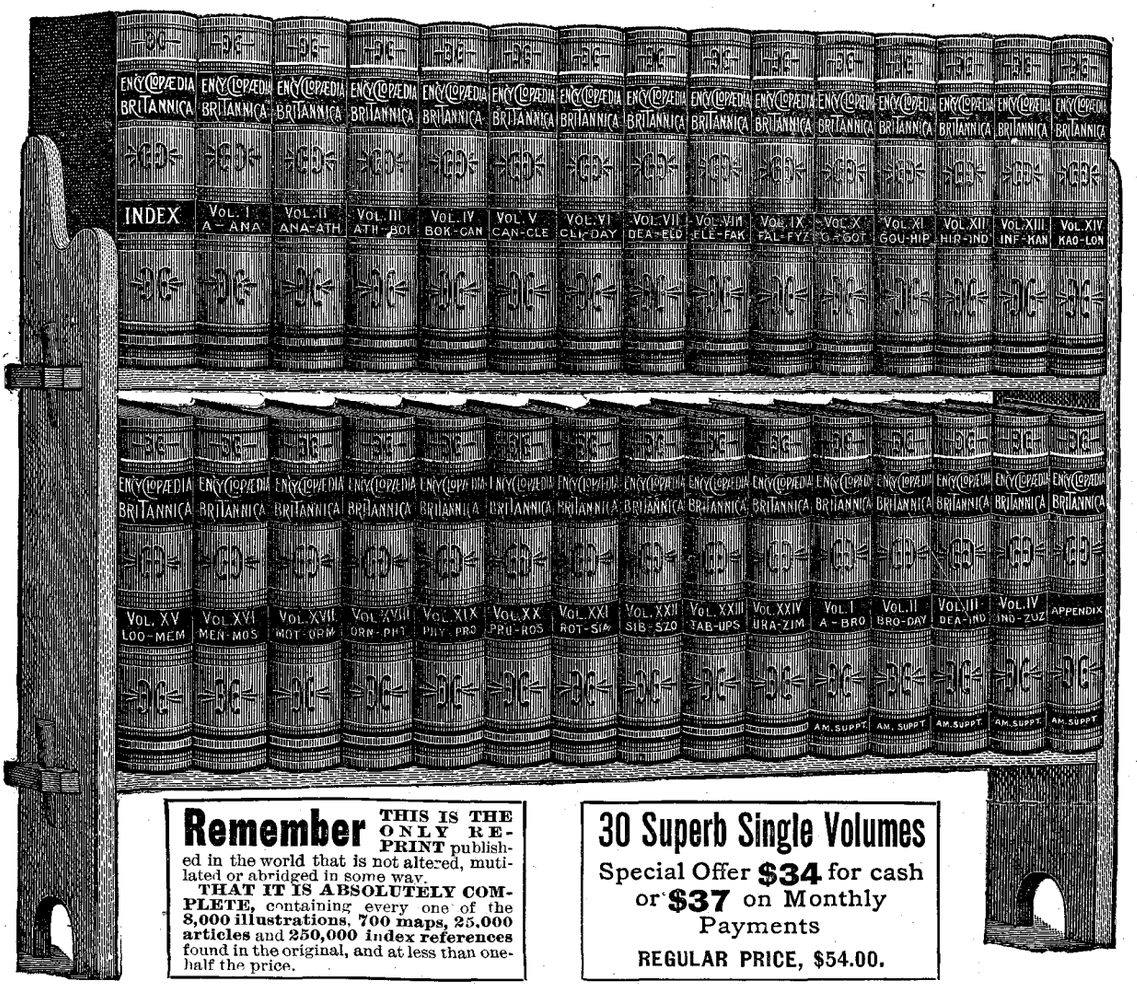

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE GREAT COAL STRIKE.

THE first sensational developments in connection with the coal strike in Pennsylvania occurred last week, when several acts of violence were reported in the mining districts. As the result of a clash between deputies and strikers at Shenandoah, a miner and child were shot dead, men on both sides were wounded, and state troops have been called out. "It is to be hoped that such incidents as these do not presage the development of any more desperate conditions than now prevail," says the Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.), adding that "the danger of bloody collisions at any moment is painfully apparent."

President John Mitchell, who is directing the strike from Hazelton, has issued another manifesto in which he reiterates his willingness to submit all points at issue to arbitration, and points out that the whole trouble might have been averted if the operators had been willing to adopt "the same system of adjusting wage disputes as is in force in the bituminous coal districts of Pennsylvania, and also in all other coal-producing States in America, where mine-operators and mine-workers meet annually in joint convention and reach an amicable settlement on all questions governing the wages and conditions of employment." He declares that he will not ask that either he or the organization of which he is president be recognized, provided the employers are ready to confer with committees of their employees, meeting "in separate halls in the same city and on the same date." The mine-operators, however, do not show any disposition to become parties to such an arrangement, and no immediate settlement of the difficulties involved is looked for. All signs indicate, remarks the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.), that "the struggle before the miners will be long and severe."

It is estimated that more than 100,000 men are already on strike. The alleged grievances of the miners have become a prominent topic for discussion in the press all over the country, and it is a noteworthy fact that many of the most conservative newspapers express sympathy with the cause of the strikers. The New York *Times* (Ind.) points out many reasons "which go toward enlisting public sympathy with the striking miners." The Chicago *Times-Herald* (Rep.) declares that "it is a mockery to speak of civil liberty" under such conditions as those described in the miners' manifestos, and calls upon the employers to settle the trouble by abolishing the company store and making other concessions. The Philadelphia *Times* (Ind.) especially commends the moderation and dignity of President Mitchell's edict, with its appeal "to be law-abiding, self-respecting, and quiet." The Deseret *Evening News* (Ind.) states that "the operators do not seem to have the best of the argument," and asks if the company-store system is not "robbery in disguise." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), however, believes that "the grievances set forth by the United Mine-Workers' Association are not the grievances of all miners employed in the anthracite coal-fields, but of men employed in certain collieries," adding that the strike leaders "have weakened their own position hopelessly" by ordering a strike against all employers indiscriminately. The Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) also takes issue against the miners, declaring that there is no widespread distress in the coal regions, and that every difference would have been adjusted by an appeal to the law, without recourse to the strike.

JOHN MITCHELL,
President of the United Mine Workers.

The chief issue of fact raised by the strike is the question of miners' wages. In the statement published by President Mitchell, it was said that the average miner's wage is "less than $250 annually"; but this point is disputed by many of the operators. Vice-President Thorne, of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, states that during the month of August the average amount received by each of the 8,000 miners under that company's employ was $52. Calvin Pardee, of Philadelphia, owner of the Lattimer and Harwood collieries, declares that the average earnings of the employees at the Lattimer mines during August were $38.33. Messrs. Markle & Co., of Hazelton, say that their August pay-rolls show an average wage of $65, after all charges have been deducted. "These are not starvation wages," remarks the New York *Sun* (Rep.); "the miners are not starving. They are in excellent condition. . . . Not in years have the miners been making so much money as they have of late." On the other hand, the New York *Journal* (Dem.), prints a copy of a miner's bill for August, showing monthly receipts of $61.80, out of which no less than $36.04 was deducted for powder, supplies, etc. *The Irish World* (New York) declares that

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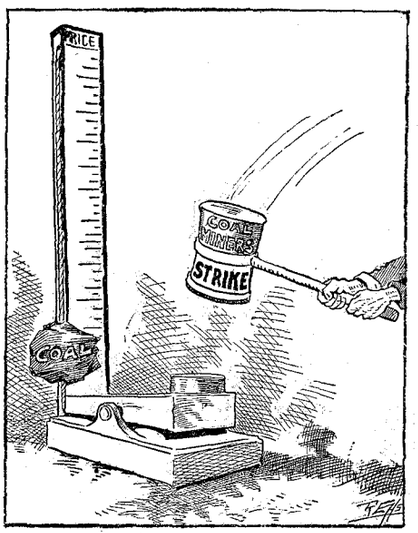
the miners are "robbed right and left," and prints the following statement showing "how the miners are systematically robbed":

House rent, as compared with house value	22	per cent.
Excess prices of company store	40	"
Profits on powder extortion	300	"
Extra time of miners' enforced labor per day	25	"
Extra illegal weight of coal per ton	25	"

Fear is expressed in some quarters that the strike is likely to injure permanently the condition of the mining districts by opening the way for the sale of bituminous, in place of anthracite, coal. The output of bituminous coal in this country, as the Pittsburg *Times* (Rep.) points out, has increased more than 80 per cent. in the last ten years, and, being much more economical to produce than anthracite coal, is gradually finding a place in markets that the anthracite coal dealers once looked upon as safe from competition. The Pittston (Pa.) *Gazette* (Rep.) goes so far as to suggest that the strike is the result of a "scheme of the soft-coal operators and workers to advance their interests in the markets of the world." A much commoner charge, however, is that made by some of the Republican papers to the effect that the present troubles were fomented by Democratic agitators, in order to make political capital in a Presidential year. The Pittsburg *Leader* (Rep.) declares that the Democratic managers are already using the miners' troubles as a campaign argument, "just as they used the Homestead strike in 1892." The New York *Sun* (Rep.) refers to the strike as a "Democratic device for bringing about the calamity which the Bryan prophets of 1896 predicted in vain." *The Rocky Mountain News* (Dem.) replies that the charge is "a baseless slander," and the New York *Tribune* (Rep). protests against dragging the matter into politics at all. The San Francisco *Chronicle* (Rep.) presents rather a novel point of view in saying that this is a "strike for prosperity," adding that "no better evidence of the general prosperity could be given than the number of strikes for increased wages which this year has seen."



NOW WATCH IT.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

It is hoped by many newspapers that the issues at stake may even yet be submitted to arbitration. Father Phillips, the Catholic priest of Hazelton, and Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, have both offered their services for this purpose, but as yet they have not been accepted. Says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.):

"No fairer subject-matter than this for impartial arbitration could possibly arise in modern industry. The anthracite railroads and the other mining companies are, moreover, holding and operating a natural monopoly—a bounty of nature which properly belongs to the whole people and not to a few men for their exclusive profit. This fact, it would seem, might tame somewhat the arrogance which too often appears in the possession and exercise of corporate power. Coal is a necessity of the life and industry of the time. It is a bounty of limited amount. That it should be monopolized for private profit might seem to be bad enough; but that this private monopoly of a restricted and essential store of nature should also hold itself above dealing with its great army of underfed employees as men entitled to a fair hearing and impartial judgment, thereby provoking a contest which falls as a calamity upon the whole eastern half of the United States, might well seem to be intolerable. It is certainly a case where arbitration should be applied by force when it is refused voluntarily."

With this plea for compulsory arbitration agreement is expressed by many papers. "If we had now such a court of compulsory arbitration in Pennsylvania," says the Scranton *Truth* (Ind.), "the anthracite trust could not content itself with its cruel policy of silence while thousands of workmen are thrown idle and a great industry is demoralized." The Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) advocates a law compelling all corporatoins to submit to the settlement of arbitration all disputes with their employees. The Chicago *Journal* (Ind.) adds that "New Zealand is the only country that has so far grappled with the question successfully, and she has achieved this result by assuming direct jurisdiction over both parties in the interests of the public and compelling arbitration."

CUBA'S VOTE AGAINST ANNEXATION.

THE victory of the Nationalist Party (the most radical opponents of annexation to this country) in the Cuban election of delegates to the constitutional convention, is the subject of some comment. The Baltimore *Sun* says:

"The Nationalist Party includes most of the insurgent soldiers and others who were actively identified with the insurrection against Spanish authority. Representatives of four political parties were among the delegates elected—these parties being the Nationalist, Republican, Union Democratic, and Independent. The Union Democrats are the conservative element of the island and are suspected of being in favor of the annexation of Cuba by the United States. As a political organization the Union Democrats are neither as strong as the Nationalists or the Republicans. The result of the election indicates an overwhelming sentiment against annexation, altho only a small vote was polled. Most of the Spaniards in Cuba have registered as Spanish subjects and took no part in the election of delegates. In the province of Santiago the color-line seems to have been drawn, and as the blacks are overwhelmingly in the majority they won an easy victory. The convention will frame a constitution for Cuba, and, judging from the political complexion of the majority of the delegates, it will be an outspoken body, with no leanings toward the absorption of the island by the United States. Most of the Cubans who were identified with the revolutionary movement against Spain are bitterly opposed to annexation by the United States, and if they are not given independence they will make trouble for those who undertake to thwart their aspirations."

The fact that the election passed off without disorder is taken as a good omen for Cuba's political future, and the Chicago *Record* says that it "is an agreeable evidence that the people of Cuba are striving earnestly to show that they deserved the sacrifices made for them by the United States." The victory of the anti-annexationists, says the Chicago *Evening Post*, "is a matter of no consequence, for the annexation of Cuba to the United States is not a political issue at the present time, either here or there"; altho, thinks the Columbus *Dispatch*, "there would be great disappointment if the Cubans should set out on their career of independence with a show of hostility to the power that made their independence possible." The Chicago *Inter Ocean* believes that "the present indications are that the Cubans, in due time, will frankly admit that their country's real interests will be advanced and secured by coming, in name as well as in fact, under the protection of the Stars and Stripes." Even if Cuba never comes into the Union, thinks the Baltimore *American*, the agitators who would grasp independence before the island is prepared for it "are Cuba's worst foes. Should their radical views

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be allowed to dominate the convention and to be carried into effect afterward, it is not erroneous to predict for Cuba a future closely resembling the past of San Domingo. These men, who seem to sway Cuban public sentiment, either do not know or else refuse to recognize the exigencies of the situation that confronts them. Cuba, independent and standing alone at this juncture, would fall as certainly as the sun rises. It could not hope to endure under a purely experimental government and without a treasury, a currency system, credit, or adequate source of revenue and in the face of a divided public sentiment. . . . In the interest of all the Cubans it is obviously our duty to restrain that radical element."

MR. BRYAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

THE newspaper discussion of Mr. Bryan's letter accepting the Democratic nomination illustrates anew the effort of each party in the present contest to "turn the flank" of the other in preference to a "frontal attack." The pro-Bryan papers applaud his position on imperialism, but say little or nothing about silver; while the Republican papers say little or nothing about the Philippines, but assail him without stint for his free-coinage declaration.

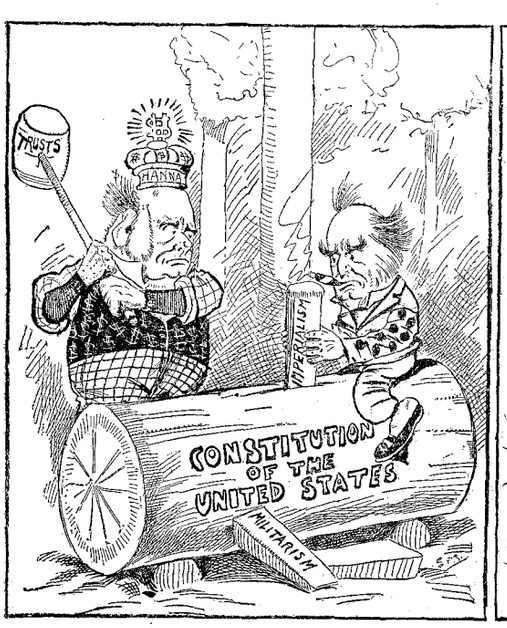
After announcing his "fixed determination not, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for reelection" in case this campaign results in his election, Mr. Bryan promises "unceasing warfare against private monopoly in nation, State, and city," by selecting an "attorney-general who will, without fear or favor, enforce existing laws," by recommending "such additional legislation as may be necessary," and, if need be, by recommending a constitutional amendment.

Mr. Bryan devotes considerable space to an argument for "restoring silver to its ancient place as a standard money," and declares that 16 to 1 is not only "the ratio now existing between all the gold and silver dollars now circulating in this country," but "it is the only ratio advocated by those who are seeking to reopen the mints."

Imperialism, however, Mr. Bryan still believes, is the paramount issue. "No other question," he says, "can approach it in importance; no other question demands such immediate consideration," and he replies to Mr. McKinley's recent criticism of the proposed protectorate for the Philippines by saying:

"The position taken by the Republican leaders, and more recently set forth by the Republican candidate for the Presidency, viz., that we can not protect a nation from outside interference without exercising sovereignty over its people, is an assault upon the Monroe doctrine, for, while this argument is at this time directed against the proposition to give to the Filipinos both independence and protection, it is equally applicable to the republics of Central and South America. If this Government can not lend its strength to another republic without making subjects of its people, then we must either withdraw our protection from the republics to the south of us or absorb them. Under the same plea, that the guardian nation must exert an authority equal to its responsibility, European nations have for centuries exploited their wards, and it is a significant fact that the Republican Party should accept the European idea of a protectorate at the same time that it adopts a European colonial policy. There is no excuse for this abandonment of the American idea. We have maintained the Monroe doctrine for three quarters of a century. The expense to us has been practically nothing, but the protection has been beyond value to our sister republics. If a Filipino republic is erected upon the ruins of Spanish tyranny, its protection by us will be neither difficult nor expensive. No European nation would be willing for any other European nation to have the islands, neither would any European nation be willing to provoke a war with us in order to obtain possession of the islands. If we assert sovereignty over the Filipinos we will have to defend that sovereignty by force, and the Filipinos will be our enemies; if we protect them from outside interference, they will defend themselves and will be our friends. If they show as much determination in opposing the sovereignty of other nations as they have shown in opposing our sovereignty, they will not require much assistance from us."

The Washington *Post* (Ind.) calls Mr. Bryan's letter "a carefully considered and well-written paper," and the Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.) says that he "speaks with the plainness of a man who has honest opinions," in contrast to Mr. McKinley, who, "always on the defensive," "tries to seek shelter behind the reports and opinions of his own creatures which he quotes at great length." The Washington *Times* (Dem.) admires Mr. Bryan's declaration that he will be content with one term, and observes that "more often than not, in late generations, a President in his first term has thought of little else than his prospects for renomi-



MARK: "Mac, this log is harder to split than I thought it would be." —*The Kansas City Times.*

THE GOLDEN CHARIOT. —*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

CARTOON SHOTS AT REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

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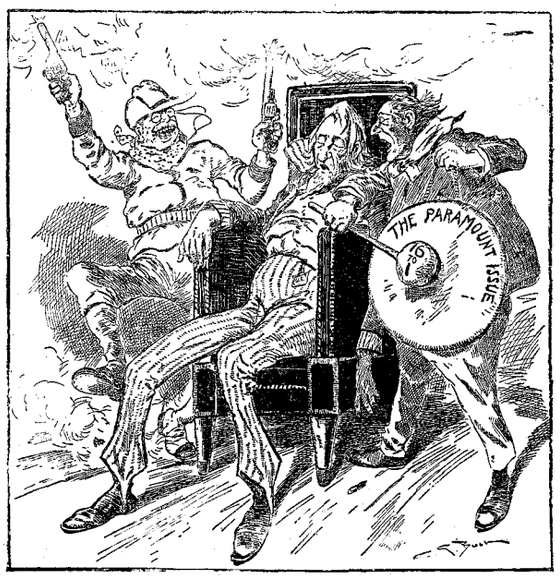
nation and reelection. To accomplish those ends he has frequently sacrificed his principles and his conceptions of right and duty. He has winked at corruptions, maintained vicious or criminal persons in office, prostituted his patronage and his veto power, and left an evil record for his administration behind him." The Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that "Mr. Bryan's strongest paragraph is his discussion of the question of protectorates," and says that this "statesmanlike passage" is "a crushing reply to Mr. McKinley's attenuated arguments"; and the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) characterizes the Philippine struggle as "a war declared and waged for the acknowledgment of the right of revolutionists in Cuba," that "has been prostituted into a war for the suppression of the same class of revolutionists in the Philippines." The Springfield *Republican*



THE APATHY CAMPAIGN.
They don't seem able to wake him up.
—*The New York World.*

(Ind.) declares that the paragraph quoted above "so effectively disposes of the President's criticism of Bryan's Filipino program that no further word is needed."

West of the Mississippi Mr. Bryan's silver declaration meets with some favor. The Denver *News* (Ind.) remarks that "those who are opposed to free coinage will extract little comfort" from it, and the Salt Lake *Herald* (Dem.) declares that this "is the one issue nearest to the Western voters' interests." The Kansas City *Times* (Dem.) rejoices that "bimetalism continues to be a firmly fixed tenet in the creed of Democracy, and on this issue neither the party nor its leader has taken any backward step."

The Republican papers treat the letter in equally characteristic fashion. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) says that it "is the weakest of all pretentious pronouncements which he has given to the country," and the New York *Sun* says that it is "full of shallow sophistries, callow artificialities and affectations of phrase, and self-evident absurdities." The New York *Tribune* believes that "his purpose is merely to catch votes, and no trick of argument is too specious for his use," while the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) remarks that "every good citizen who reads it attentively will be compelled to accept it as a warning not to vote for the erratic, shallow, visionary, and persistent Populist who was nominated at Kansas City last July." In view of Mr. Bryan's announced purpose to decline a second term the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.) observes that "as he bids fair to be a candidate indefinitely if he is not elected, possibly some members of his party may conclude that the best way to be rid of him is to put him in office for a term."

After this letter of acceptance, remarks the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), "there can no longer be any doubt about what Mr. Bryan and a Bryanite Secretary of the Treasury would do, or at least would try to do, with the currency system," and with the "certain results," says the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), "of dishonor, disaster, and repudiation." Mr. Bryan "ought to have perceived," observes the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "that there is no real interest taken by the public in the silver question, except as a thing dreaded and abhorred by the business community"; and the Philadelphia *Bulletin* declares that he has "completely cut away the ground from under those of his converts who have been asking the country to support him on the issue of imperialism, inasmuch as free silver was a dead issue and he now would have no disposition to revive it." The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) says that "he has clearly demonstrated that his election would mean a stoppage of the country's prosperity."

The Providence *Journal* (Ind.) says: "He warns us again against foreign alliances, in spite of his proposal that we shall enter a most entangling alliance by guaranteeing the independence of the Filipinos before the whole world"; and the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks: "The opponent of trusts will read Mr. Bryan's letter of acceptance and the platform it indorses without finding the assurance of any remedial measures, or even the promise of any specific legislation against trusts. Mr. Bryan represents nothing but a consuming appetite for office and certain indefinite but dangerous propensities hostile to capital and credit and the modern evolution of commercialism."

A RAILROAD GRAIN "POOL."

WHAT the New York *Journal of Commerce* terms "one of the most important developments of the transportation business," and what is regarded by some as an indication of the existence, or approach, of a great railroad "trust" that will control transportation, was made public in an article in that paper on Wednesday of last week. It said in part:

"It was learned yesterday from an authoritative source that the railroads coming to this port have entered into an agreement the effect of which will be to pool all their grain traffic. The agreement is not officially termed a pool, and it will undoubtedly be conducted in such a way as to avoid technical violation of the interstate commerce law. But in practise it will amount to the Vanderbilts getting over the New York Central and West Shore roads about 55 per cent. of all the lake-and-rail grain coming to New York from Buffalo; while the Erie will get 25 per cent., leaving 20 per cent. to be distributed between the Lehigh Valley and the Lackawanna in the proportion of 16 per cent. for the Lehigh Valley and 4 per cent. for the Lackawanna. . . . . .

"The new condition absolutely abolishes all New York competition, except to the small extent that the Erie Canal may be called a competitor, and places the New York roads in a position where they only have to consider Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Virginia ports in naming their rates. It is understood that the Pennsylvania road, which brings its grain from Erie, on the lakes, will act in perfect harmony with the new pool."

Mr. Frank Harriot, it is further announced, who was until recently general freight agent of the Erie road, and who, it will be remembered, represented the Erie in the Joint Traffic Association before that organization was dissolved by the United States Supreme Court, has been appointed manager of the "pool," and he "will, in fact, have autocratic control of the railroad grain situation east of Buffalo." *The Journal of Commerce* says in comment:

"The elimination of railroad competition has nearly reached its limit so far as the grain trade of New York is concerned, and there is no reason to suppose that if this process be successful as to grain it will stop there. The control of the roads is so far centralized that a very small number of men can determine whether there shall be competition or not, and a very few men can pretty

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generally reach an agreement not to compete. . . . The conditions that have so greatly restricted competition are almost certain to restrict it still further."

It may be of interest to quote in this connection the following section from the interstate commerce law, which is still in force:

"SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to enter into any contract, agreement, or combination with any other common carrier or carriers for the pooling of freights of different and competing railroads, or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads, or any portion thereof.

"And in any case of an agreement for the pooling of freights as aforesaid, each day of its continuance shall be deemed a separate offense."

CONTRARY VIEWS OF OUR PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

WE must choose, according to President McKinley, between "duty and desertion" in our future course in the Philippines. Mr. John Foreman, an eminent authority on Philippine affairs, does not hesitate to advocate the latter course, tho he uses the word withdrawal rather than desertion. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) gives the following description of Mr. Foreman, whose article in the current number of the London *National Review* has attracted considerable attention both in England and in this country:

"Mr. John Foreman is conceded to be the foremost authority on the Philippine Islands. A resident in the archipelago for eleven years; continuously acquainted with the natives for twenty; a frequent visitor to various islands of the group; possessed of a more intimate knowledge of Filipino character and a larger circle of friends and correspondents among the inhabitants than any foreigner living; the historian *par excellence* of land and people, he is a qualified expert to whom we are bound to listen. Certainly there is no need to labor this point with Republicans. He is their own witness, and they dare not try to discredit them. Professor Worcester, of both Philippine commissions, constantly bows in his own book to the authority of Foreman. He was especially summoned to Paris by our Peace Commissioners as the very man to guide their uncertain steps aright."

Mr. Foreman plunges into his subject at once in his opening sentence with the strong declaration that "the United States campaign in the Philippine Islands, originally proclaimed to have been undertaken 'for the sake of humanity,' has, so far, conferred no benefits on the Filipinos in particular, nor on mankind in general. After an eighteen months' trial, American imperialism has achieved nothing of advantage to any one concerned in those islands, save the few officials holding lucrative appointments and a handful of speculators who have profited by the circumstances of the new situation." Nor has the military feature of the campaign had much better success. "The Americans at present," he says, "hold Manila, the principal ports, the Pasig River, and the Lake of Bay, with the villages around it. The total area of the archipelago is computed at 52,500 square miles, of which the Americans barely occupy one five-hundredth part in places inaccessible by water. Small detachments are stationed here and there, but the troops so employed do not dominate a radius larger than the range of their muskets. . . . The once flourishing island of Negros (the largest sugar-producing district) is gradually becoming a waste, and the local military government there exercises merely nominal authority. In some districts the Americans appointed native local presidents, but the system proved to be impracticable, because these functionaries were invariably assassinated."

The fatal blow to American success was the impression that the Americans themselves made on Filipino minds. To quote again:

"The conduct of the boisterous, undisciplined individuals who formed a large percentage of the first volunteer contingents sent to Manila has had an ineffaceably demoralizing effect on the proletariat, and has inspired a feeling of horror and loathful contempt in the affluent and educated classes who guide Philippine public opinion. From the outset it was a mistake to treat the Christian Philippine population like savages ignorant of Western civilization, considering that there are thousands of Filipinos mentally equal to the invading forces, and comparable, in intellectual training, with the average middle-class European. I would point out that the Philippine Christian population includes not only those of pure Malay descent, but a large admixture of sagacious Spanish and Chinese half-castes educated in the university and colleges of Manila, in Hongkong, Europe, and other places.

"Within a fortnight after the capitulation of Manila the drinking-saloons had increased fourfold. According to the latest advices there are at least twenty to one existing in the time of the Spaniards. Drunkenness, with its consequent evils, is rife all over the city among the new white population. The orgies of the newcomers, the incessant street brawls, the insults offered with impunity to natives of both sexes, the entry with violence into private homes by the soldiery, who maltreated the inmates and laid hands on what they chose, were hardly calculated to arouse in the natives admiration for their new masters. Brothels were absolutely prohibited under Spanish rule, but since the evacuation there has been a great influx of women of ill fame, while native women have been pursued by lustful tormentors. During a certain period after the capitulation there was indiscriminate shooting, and no peaceable native's life was safe in the suburbs. Adventurers of all sorts and conditions have flocked to this center of vice, where the sober native is not even spoken of as a man by many of the armed rank and file, but, by way of contempt, is called a 'yuyu.'

"I do not criticize the acts themselves, but I draw attention to the bad policy of their commission. I do not, for a moment, suggest that the United States governing classes approve of this state of things. It is due to a miscalculation, born of inexperience, to have supposed that the peaceful submission of a people so far advanced in civilization could be obtained under such circumstances."

The fundamental cause of the native rebellion against Spanish rule was, says Mr. Foreman, as "every student of the Philippine question knows," the question of monastic interference in the civil government, and "the chief reform for which the natives shed their blood was the expulsion of the friars." "Yet, strange to say," he continues, "one of the first important acts of the American authorities in Manila was to favor the return of the monks to the islands, and there is still a movement on foot to restore to them their former status and the possession of lands to which they can not show a good title. The Filipinos fail to see how a restoration of the source of all their past miseries can possibly harmonize with professed benevolent intention toward them." Indeed, declares Mr. Foreman, "under the circumstances explained, the probability of the Americans ever gaining the sympathy and acquiescence of the natives is very remote. Unless the Americans are prepared to maintain a large permanent army in the islands, there seems to be no prospect of their ever being able to administer the interior of the archipelago."

The only way out of the dilemma that Mr. Foreman can see is the withdrawal of our troops and our authority, and he quotes with evident approval the belief of Señor Agoncillo that "the force which will eventually compel the Americans to leave the Philippines to the Filipinos will come from the United States themselves." The majority of our citizens, he thinks, "will not consent to a vast fruitless expenditure for permanently maintaining fifty thousand men in arms, to hold in forced subjection for years an unwilling population of six millions of Asiatics, without glory or profit in return for the immense sacrifice of blood and treasure." Señor Agoncillo agrees that the Filipinos would repay to the United States, with interest, the $20,000,000 paid to Spain for the islands, would give the United States an island for a naval and military station, and "as compensation for protection, the Filipinos would very willingly grant exclusive

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trading privileges to the United States for a term of years extending, at least, over the period of their financial indebtedness. Hence America would gain all the rightful advantages of occupation (predominance in trade and an outlet for capital), but the Philippines would not again become a refuge for adventurers and office-seekers." In the mean time, however, says Mr. Foreman in conclusion, "we are now witnessing a sorry spectacle of useless bloodshed, which, 'for the sake of humanity,' we should be glad to see brought to a speedy close through any legitimate channel."

A directly contrary view appears in the preliminary report of the Philippine Commission, made public last week. The report declares that it is "affirmed that a large number of the people long for peace, and are willing to accept government under the United States," and continues:

"Disturbances in parts of islands, kept up and avowed by insurgent proclamations and orders, to influence election, do not show unfriendly attitude of majority of people of provinces where they occur, but only activity of small insurgent bodies in mountain fastnesses whence they issue for usually harmless night attacks, or murderous ambush of small American squads, or to collect contributions or recruit from people terrorized by cutting out tongues, cutting off limbs, burying alive, murder, and plunder. Difficulty of detection enables insurgents to maintain surveillance over people even in some garrisoned towns. Uncertainty as to future policy of United States and defenselessness of people without arms largely prevent them aiding Americans in suppressing outrages.

"Despite these difficulties, maintenance of the *status quo* makes for more peaceful conditions. . . . It is conceded by all but men in arms, and is implied in their proclamations, that if election confirms present policy remnant of insurrection will disappear within sixty days by surrender of leaders and fading out of rank and file."

As to the proposition to withdraw from the islands and leave them to native rule the commission says:

"Change of policy by turning islands over to a coterie of Tagalog politicians will blight their fair prospects of enormous improvement, drive out capital, make life and property—secular and religious—most insecure, banish by fear of cruel proscription considerable body of conservative Filipinos who have aided Americans in well-founded belief that their people are not now fit for self-government, and reintroduce the same oppression and corruption which existed in all provinces under Malolos insurgent government during the eight months of its control. The result will be factional strife between jealous leaders, chaos and anarchy, and will require and justify active intervention of our Government or some other."

Woman's Weapons.—A search of a year's record of cases in the police courts of Chicago throws some interesting light on domestic warfare. It was Artemus Ward who said: "My wife is one of the best wimin on this continent, altho she isn't always gentle as a lamb with mint sauce"; and it was Lord Byron who inquired:

"But O ye lords of ladies intellectual,
Inform us truly, have they not henpecked you all?"

It has remained for the Chicago *Tribune*, however, to tabulate the list of weapons which "lovely woman" uses when she feels that way. From this list, it would appear that a woman with a rolling-pin is more than twice as likely to assume a belligerent attitude as a woman with a mop, while a woman with a broom is 186 times as dangerous as a woman with a lamp or a nursing bottle. Here is the list:

Broom handles	186	Curling-irons	12
Table knives of all kinds	102	Umbrellas and parasols	11
Stove-lid lifters	79	Shoes and slippers	9
Rolling-pins	76	Scissors	8
Plates and dishes	72	Forks	6
Hatpins	55	Books	4
Hair-brushes and hand mirrors	48	Potato-mashers	3
Mops	33	Riding-whips	3
Revolvers	31	Lamp	1
Flatirons	29	Nursing-bottle	1

"JUSTICE" IN PORTO RICO.

WHAT the New York *Times* calls "a remarkable state of affairs" is revealed by a letter to *Christian Work* from Rev. Dr. J. Milton Greene, who tells something about the Porto Rican courts and how they dispense justice, or dispense with it. The root of the trouble, Dr. Greene believes, is not so much in the principles underlying the laws as in the modes of procedure. He says, for example:

"Every man accused of crime is held to be guilty until proved innocent, and in many cases the proof of his innocence is denied a place in the proceedings of the court. The prosecuting attorney has the right to summon the accused during the preliminary examination and question him. In case the accused declines to answer, such failure is taken as a tacit confession of guilt. Thus, whether guilty or innocent, the defendant is without the protection guaranteed by the Magna Charta of England and by every American bill of rights."

Dr. Greene cites the case of a native judge of a very important court who openly requested of the Government the privilege of conducting a certain judicial investigation, "alleging as a reason that some years before a man involved in the case had done him an injury, and here was an opportunity to get even with him. He also promised beforehand to file such a report in the case as the Government might desire. This judge is still on the bench dispensing justice (?) simply for the reason that in case a change should be made it would be very difficult to find a native lawyer who would do any better." In another case a native judge rendered a decision in favor of a native and against an American as soon as the native had presented his side of the case. Dr. Greene says: "The American calmly and politely, but firmly, protested that he desired to present certain evidence on his own behalf, but was waived aside by the judge, who said: 'The plaintiff has made out his case so plainly that it would be a waste of time to listen to the defendant or his witnesses.'" And so the American had to 'settle.'" As the amount involved was less than $50 (the native had shrewdly sued for $48), the American could not carry the case to the American provisional court.

Case after case, says Dr. Greene, is decided by the politics of the parties involved. He continues:

"One of the clearest and most flagrant instances of this occurred very recently in the city of Aibonito. A prominent native had incurred the enmity of the local officials by becoming very popular with the United States army officer in charge, and who vouches for him as being the most progressive and estimable citizen of the district. He had added to this offense also a refusal to connive, as a member of the common council, at an attempt made by another member to defraud the city of some $400. As a result of his course in both particulars he was stealthily set upon on the evening of last Good Friday and stabbed in the back by the brother of the man who meditated the fraud. The wound was wellnigh fatal, and for days life trembled in the balance.

"Opposing political opinions and affiliations had served still further to enkindle the bitterness of the assailant, and now, in order to escape or delay prosecution, he proceeded to institute criminal proceedings against the victim assaulted. The municipal judge, being a partizan of the real offender, insisted upon entering the chamber of the wounded man almost immediately after the assault, to take his declaration. The latter, being wellnigh unconscious from loss of blood and in a nervous condition little short of insanity, declined to see the judge, and his physician, an American army surgeon, sent a certificate excusing his patient and stating the facts. But in spite of all this the municipal judge reported the matter to the district court at Ponce, and the wounded man was found guilty of 'contempt of court,' being sentenced to eighteen months in jail and to pay a fine of $200.

"I know this man well, and have these facts at first hand, not only from him, but from others, such as our good Captain Wheeler of the United States army, who was stationed at Aibonito at the time referred to and knew intimately all that trans-

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pired. As soon as the case was reported to Governor Allen, the victim of such gross injustice was pardoned, but his assailant is still at large, and is being lionized in local society."

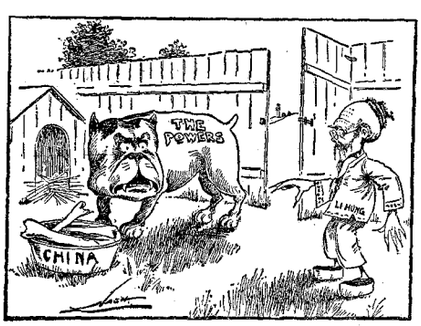
In conclusion, Dr. Greene says of the commission appointed to revise the laws: "We are anxiously awaiting the coming of Judge Daly and his American associate, who will find in Señor Juan Hernandez Lopez, their Porto Rican confrère, a perfect gentleman and a very able lawyer." The New York *Times* comments:

"It would not have enraged in the slightest degree any inhabitants of the islands once Spanish whose opinions and desires were worth taking into account if their whole wretched system, not of administering justice, but of withholding it, had been swept out of existence the moment we took possession. Just because the Cuban and the Porto Rican and the Filipino had long been forced to endure extortion and to see money or politics the basis of judicial decisions, it did not follow that he liked that sort of administration and would resent the introduction of something better. Yet the old laws were carefully preserved, and now that they are working in the old way we are treated to a fine simulation of grieved surprise!"

AMERICAN POLICY IN CHINA.

THE three diplomatic notes handed to Germany, China, and Russia by the United States Government last week have brought out some interesting opinions on the policy of withdrawal from China, and on the wisdom or folly of independent American action. The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.), for example, remarks that our Government "has declared itself as unalterably opposed to any impairment of the integrity of the Chinese empire, and yet it seems ready to assume the position of leaving every power to make such terms with the rulers of China as it may, and of placing in the hands of the strongest or least scrupulous among them the opportunity to seize as large a slice of the empire as it cares to hold as security for the payment of some extravagant indemnity"; and on the other side the New York *Herald* (Ind.) says: "Withdrawal is the true policy dictated by wise statesmanship and the highest considerations of national welfare and safety. It is now easy, but will become more difficult with every day's delay. The United States should get out of China while it can with advantage and before it is too late."

Our Government dissents from the suggestion of the Emperor of Germany that no diplomatic negotiations shall be entered into with the Chinese authorities until after the "surrender of such persons as are determined upon as being the first and real perpetrators of the crimes committed in Peking against international law," and declares that "no punitive measures can be so effective by way of reparation for wrongs suffered and as deterrent examples for the future as the degradation and punishment of the responsible authors by the supreme imperial authority itself, and it seems only just to China that she should be afforded in the first instance an opportunity to do this, and thus rehabilitate herself before the world." In reply to China's note offering Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang as envoys plenipotentiary to negotiate peace, our Government accepts them as satisfactory; but in reply to Russia's suggestion that the legations be transferred from Peking to Tien-Tsin, our Government replies that it "has not any present intention to withdraw its legation from Peking." The subject of withdrawing troops from China is not discussed in the correspondence.



"NICE DOGGY; PRETTY DOGGY."
—*The Detroit Journal.*

LATEST PORTRAIT OF LI HUNG CHANG.
Appointed one of the envoys plenipotentiary to sue for peace.

The President's policy, as outlined in these notes, seems to please some of his critics better than it pleases some of his party friends. Thus the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), which believes that the President's Philippine policy is unwise, declares that these notes on the Chinese problem are "illuminated by common sense," and the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), which is usually found strenuously opposing the President and his policies, says:

"Mr. McKinley's new Chinese policy, as distinctly formulated in his replies to Germany, Russia, and China, ranks high among the creditable acts of his administration. It is unequivocal, firm, sensible, elevated, in every way American. . . . . .

"But most important of all, these three notes say to the American people: You are weary of unctuous phrases. You are opposed to your President wandering about the Orient 'outside the Constitution,' getting satrapies for politicians, franchises for syndicates, and foreign graves for American soldiers. As the election is at hand, you shall have your way. Your President resumes his humbler rôle of a law-abiding, constitutional chief executive and renews his allegiance to American traditions and ideals of a plain, peace-loving, peace-promoting democracy that is not a world-bully but a world-power.

"Both in sagacity and in intrinsic merit Mr. McKinley's belated but uncompromising self-reversal is an admirable perform-

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ance. It can not but strengthen him with the mass of intelligent voters. It can not but raise in the minds of many hesitating voters the hope that he will yet be forced to act in the wise, just American way upon the truths of the Philippine situation, as known to all impartial observers. . . . This hope may be groundless and misleading. But may it not be sufficient for Mr. McKinley's purpose of blunting the keen edge of Mr. Bryan's effective anti-imperialist blade?

"Mr. McKinley is a mighty shrewd politician."

On the other hand, one finds the New York *Press*, a stanch Republican paper, wondering if the new policy is not in substance "a surrender of the country's commercial future in Asia to the exigencies of its political present in America?" It says:

"When we show these governments that our policy is shaped more with an eye to present domestic emergencies than to future foreign exigencies, we can not blame them if they leave us entirely out of their calculations. We can not blame them if, seeing our prodigious strength frittered away in the maneuvres of an internal political campaign, they abandon the policy which we made so unreservedly ours in the circular of July 3, abrogate their ordinance of self-denial, and join frankly in the dismemberment which has so long been urged upon them.

"In brief, despite its dextrous cleverness, the action of the Administration tends, we fear, to place the country in a position where it will have to withdraw wholly from China, abandoning the most hopeful part of the country's future in foreign trade or —an impossible alternative—defend the 'territorial and administrative entity' of the empire single-handed against the world. Perhaps the best that can be said of the situation is that much in it is left to the future, that—especially since there has been no actual scuttle—there is nothing which statesmanship can not do or undo when, after election, its practise is resumed in the State Department by the State Secretary, we trust for four unbroken years."

The Real Senator Wellington.—If we have not been misled again by a Washington photographer, the accompanying portrait is a good picture of Senator George L. Wellington, of Maryland. The picture which appeared in our columns two weeks ago with the Senator's name under it was the portrait of some other man, as to whose identity we are still in the dark. Attention was called to the mistake (the first of the kind, we believe, in the history of THE LITERARY DIGEST) by the following paragraph in the Baltimore *News*:

SENATOR GEORGE L. WELLINGTON.

"That dignified and ably conducted weekly, THE LITERARY DIGEST, of New York, has innocently administered to Senator Wellington the unkindest cut of all. This particular cut appears in the pages of THE DIGEST this week alongside of one labeled 'Ex-Secretary Richard Olney.' It is the face of a demure and ministerial personage with a low, receding forehead, a prominent nose, and wearing large and conspicuous spectacles. There is a campaign button in his tightly buttoned coat, and an expression of extreme weariness on his countenance. But it is not Senator Wellington. It might be variously taken for Professor Schurman or the Rev. Dr. Sheldon. The face has none of the strong Wellington characteristics. It is not a type of the kind of man that he is, but THE DIGEST no doubt printed it with good intentions. Nobody would think of accusing it of resorting to the methods that are sometimes called into requisition by the yellow journals in the publication of alleged portraits."

GREAT COMMERCE OF THE GREAT LAKES.

WHILE many other papers are commenting on the unprecedented growth of our foreign trade, the Chicago *Times-Herald* calls attention to the growth of commerce on America's unique chain of inland seas. The lake trade, it says, "shows the most marvelous development of any marine commerce in the world." It continues:

"In fact, the Old World has nothing to compare to it. Some idea of this vast commerce may be gained from the fact that during last year 20,055 vessels, carrying 25,255,810 tons, passed through the Sault Ste. Marie canal, which connects Lake Superior with the lower lakes. This was more than double the number of vessels and more than three times the tonnage which passed through in 1889.

"It is also interesting to note the tremendous influence of the lakes upon the transportation problem. In 1857 it cost nearly 10 cents to ship a bushel of wheat from Chicago to Buffalo. Now the rate is a slight fraction over a cent, while for the forty-one years the average rate has been a trifle over 5 cents."

As regards the relative rank of the various lake ports as commercial centers, *The Times-Herald* says:

"The statement of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, giving a summary of the shipping from lake ports during the present season to August 1, shows that Chicago stands at the head in number of vessels registered, but that she is no longer the great distributing port for wheat. In shipments of wheat Duluth is far ahead of all other ports, having shipped 1,014,193 bushels in July and 8,268,886 bushels during the season up to August 1. The neighboring port of West Superior, Wis., stands next to Duluth, having shipped 1,911,649 bushels in July and 5,239,051 during the season. When it comes to corn, however, Chicago is far in the lead, her total shipments for July being 6,533,526 bushels and for the season 24,421,335 bushels.

"In number of vessels entering her harbor Chicago also maintains a strong lead over all other exports. Since the opening of navigation in April the number of vessels entering this port aggregated 3,158, and during the month of August alone 1,108 vessels were registered, which is a falling-off of 32 from the record for August of last year. Milwaukee follows Chicago with 1,599 arrivals, Buffalo with 1,355, and Cleveland with 1,336. Buffalo, however, is the great point of discharge for the lake system. Of the 16,745,000 bushels of wheat received at all lake ports 14,217,441 bushels were consigned to Buffalo."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

TALK of the full dinner-pail is all right, but a full coal-bin would be more timely.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

FROM the way things are moving it will soon be necessary for some one to start a daily geography.—*The Baltimore American.*

COUNT VON WALDERSEE naturally has strong objections to withdrawing from Peking before he arrives there.—*The Sioux City Journal.*

IF any more presidential tickets are nominated the Australian ballot will have to be done up on a hose reel.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IT is very confusing to be told one moment that McKinley is a despot and the next that he has no will of his own.—*The Philadelphia Bulletin.*

IT is currently reported that Boss Croker has made another bet of $20,000 to $50,000 on Bryan. W—e D—d He G—t It?—*The Chicago Tribune.*

THE petrified leg of a giant has been unearthed in Pennsylvania. It was probably pulled off in some prehistoric political campaign.—*The Denver Post.*

"No, sir," exclaimed Farmer Corntossel; "they can't convince me that this here prosperity is genuine."

"But what constitutes prosperity?" asked the summer boarder. "Haven't you an abundance to wear and eat, no debts, and money in the bank?"

"Yes; that's where the oppressors show their smartness. Them there little details is jes' put-up jobs to fool us."—*The Washington Star.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

DICKENS'S ART VIEWED BY MR. HOWELLS.

IN the latest instalment of his articles on "Heroines of Nineteenth-Century Fiction" in *Harper's Bazar*, Mr. William Dean Howells takes up the work of Dickens, to whom he refers as "a mighty imagination, whose vices grew upon him with his virtues, under the immense favor he almost instantly received." In the characterization of women, Mr. Howells is of the opinion that Dickens never struck a truer note than in some of his very earliest heroines, who were "much more real than the more elaborate figures that follow them in the long perspective of his fiction." He writes:

"The scheme of his first novel, if 'Pickwick Papers' can be called a novel, is so desultory and inconsequent that the young ladies in it have little to do in bringing about its comedy closes, and are there, in such action as there is, solely for the purpose of being pretty and provoking, and ensnaring the hearts of their lovers, and then being easily won by them. This is not a very high conception of woman's business in the world, but so very many women seem to be in the world for nothing else that we can hardly blame those who are restricted to it in fiction. It is to be said in their defense, besides, that when Dickens began to draw women of a different type, he did not seem to get them so true; he made us believe in them by dint of appealing to our consciences or our sensibilities, and he achieved a moral rather than an artistic triumph in heroines who are for our good rather than our pleasure.

"After all, tho, why should not Arabella Allen and Emily Wardle be for our good, too? They are nice girls, of the true Anglo-Saxon tradition in heroines. But their innocent lures are more obvious than those of Jane Austen's or Frances Burney's nice girls; they are something more of romps, and were such girls as the young reporter had probably himself known in the society which he then frequented. At the Christmas festivities, where we first met Miss Allen, she is a guest of the hospitable Wardle household which comes out to meet Mr. Pickwick and his friends, and is 'the black-eyed young lady in a very nice little pair of boots with fur round the top,' who was 'observed to scream very loudly when Mr. Winkle offered to help her over' the stile. At an allusion to an approaching marriage this 'young lady with the black eyes and the fur round the boots whispered something in Emily's ear, and then glanced archly at Mr. Snodgrass.' In the evening, after the dance, when it was a question of being kissed under the mistletoe, and the young ladies all 'screamed and struggled, and ran into corners, and threatened and remonstrated, and did everything but leave the room, . . . Mr. Winkle kissed the young lady with the black eyes, and Mr. Snodgrass kissed Emily.' . . . . . .

"The love in 'Pickwick Papers' is, in fact, all ready-made; but there is no subtlety in the author that leaves you in doubt of its being love. He put on subtlety enough of all sorts afterward, except of the sort that really conceals something, and that is perhaps why he became and remains such a universal favorite, for there is nothing that the average novel-reader (who is nearly as low an intelligence as the average playgoer) likes so much as a deep mystery which he is in the secret of. Dickens attempted something finer in his next novel than anything he tried in 'Pickwick Papers'; and in 'Nicholas Nickleby' we have the choice of two heroines, Kate Nickleby and Madeline Gray, who are as far as possible from the elemental arts of Arabella Allen, but who exist more to touch than to take the reader's heart. We have no longer the pure comedy of 'Pickwick Papers,' but the tragedy is not so good as the comedy in 'Nicholas Nickleby,' and the farcical people are all more real, grotesque caricatures as they mostly are, than the serious people. Of the women, Mrs. Nickleby is the most vital, and yet in the part of absolute fool Mrs. Nickleby is not to be spoken of in the same breath with Mrs. Bennet in 'Pride and Prejudice.' Her folly is burlesqued, and the charm of Mrs. Bennet's folly is that it is never burlesqued. You can always go back to the book and laugh at her as gladly any time as the first time; but your pleasure in Mrs. Nickleby soon passes."

Such was the humor of Dickens, according to Mr. Howells. It was always "a touch of horseplay"; and tho it improved with his later novels, even at the last it was "not the finest humor." As for his pathos, Mr. Howells remarks that when "some misgivings of Dickens's wonderful powers began to insinuate themselves among his worshipers," certain of the "more candid" were willing to admit that he was sometimes in fault. Like his humor, his pathos improved with time; and in his later books it is "no such swash of sentimentality as flooded the readers of 'The Old Curiosity Shop.'" Says Mr. Howells:

"A whole generation, on either side of the Atlantic, used to fall sobbing at the name of Little Nell, which will hardly bring tears to the eyes of any one now, tho it is still apparent that the child was imagined with real feeling, and her sad little melodrama was staged with sympathetic skill. When all is said against the lapses of taste and truth, the notion of the young girl wandering up and down the country with her demented grandfather, and meeting good and evil fortune with the same devotion, till death overtakes her, is something that must always touch the heart. It is preposterously overdone, yes, and the author himself falls into pages of hysterical rhythm, which once moved people, when he ought to have been writing plain, straight prose; yet there is in all a sense of the divinity in common and humble lives, which is the most precious quality of literature, as it is almost the rarest, and it is this which moves and consoles. It is this quality in Dickens which Tolstoy prizes and accepts as proof of his great art, and which the true critic must always set above any effect of literary mastery. It remained with Dickens to the last, and long after success had spoiled him and made him conscious."

OPENING OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON IN NEW YORK.

BESIDES the appearance of Mr. John Drew in "Richard Carvel," noted in these columns last week, the most important events of the opening dramatic season in New York, from the literary and artistic standpoint, are the performance of "Hamlet" in the Garden Theater; "Prince Otto," founded on certain incidents in Stevenson's romance, in Wallack's; and Sir Arthur Sullivan's new opera, "The Rose of Persia," in Daly's.

MR. EDWARD H. SOTHERN.

The dramatic critics give general praise to Mr. Edward H. Sothern's rendition of *Hamlet* and to Miss Virginia Harned's *Ophelia*. *The Commercial Advertiser* (September 18) remarks that the play was produced "with far more intelligence, taste, and competence than it has for a long time received in these regions," and that throughout "the unjaded length and breadth of the land the performance is likely to be hailed with enthusiasm." It continues:

"It is a presentation which will appeal most strongly to those who like Shakespeare best, who actually enjoy him and do not take him at one extreme, as a duty, or at the other as a vehicle in which some star may disport himself. Mr. Sothern proved a superior manager and was not led by his position as a star into any of the usual perversions of the play. His personal perform-

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ance was remarkably scholarly and original in a righteous sense, for his acting, differing in many ways from the traditions, was usually directly in accord with the lines of the play. It was daring, but it was studied, and to nearly every objection (of which there must be many in the case of a play which the community has been taught to see in a particular way by a very great actor) Mr. Sothern might well reply with a line from the drama. It was a performance very good from any point of view, and truly remarkable, considered as a first Shakespearian appearance. It was not like 'reading Shakespeare by flashes of lightning,' as Coleridge said of Kean, but the application of study, grace, and respect to a great play is as worthy a phenomenon as even the exhibition of dramatic genius. Mr. Sothern will have to endure irrelevant comparisons with one of the world's first tragedians, but he has proved his ability to do one of the great rôles well and to put upon the stage with rare fidelity and even with distinction the best-loved of all English masterpieces."

The Times says:

"Voluble in some of the more difficult passages rather than eloquent, explosive rather than formidable in the scenes of vehemence, it is still, in the mere matter of speech, the best, and by far the best, piece of acting Sothern has ever done. The results of patient study and practise are plainly seen. In a plastic sense, also, it is even better than in vocal delivery, and this *Hamlet*, while always graceful, yet never seems to be posing. The gesticulation is restrained, but ample and purposeful. . . . Miss Harned is a lovely *Ophelia*, but just a trifle too cloying in her sweetness, perhaps, and too slow and whining in her 'Sweet bells jangled' speech. But she does the scene with *Laertes* charmingly and is simple and touching, which is all *Ophelia* can be, in the great scene with the Prince. Of course, all that *Ophelia* has to do in the mad scene lies well within the range of this actress."

Mr. Otis Skinner's romantic play of "Prince Otto" met with a decidedly favorable reception from the public and with a degree of praise from the critics. *The Evening Post* (September 4) says:

"Taking it altogether, this is a genuine romantic play, with an interesting if a somewhat misty story, two or three excellent situations, a fair amount of action, a few really eloquent passages—presumably lifted from the book—and, most important of all, a love-story a little out of the beaten line. . . . On the whole, the play is of much better quality than is generally looked for thus early in the season, and, as it is thoroughly wholesome, it is to be hoped that the promise of its success may be amply fulfilled."

The Tribune says:

"It is impossible to say that either the play or the performance was exceptionally fine, but both were well-directed efforts and both were gratifying to see. The charm of Stevenson's narration can not well be conveyed on the stage, and that which seems fascinating in a book will sometimes prove less so to an audience, just because, through the very change of the method of presentation, the chief ingredient of the fascination, not fully recognized perhaps, has been lost. Mr. Skinner understands the stage and how a story ought to be told for its purpose."

Sullivan's new operetta in two acts, "The Rose of Persia," was visible sufficiently long in London to gain the "stamp of approval" of the British metropolis. It has not, however, met with critical approval here. The opinion appears to be general that Sullivan without Gilbert can not, in the nature of things, be a success, and that the libretto of this opera is not good. *The Times* (September 7) says:

"Contrary to the general belief, the more important of the two factors that combine to make an operetta is the libretto. The best music Sir Arthur Sullivan ever wrote would not carry a dull and pointless book; and this music is—but that comes later. Mr. Basil Hood has in one feature of the construction of his libretto equaled Mr. Gilbert, Sir Arthur's quondam coworker. He has written it in two acts. That he has equaled his predecessor in any other feature of his book is less certain. He had surely had Mr. Gilbert's methods in mind when he conceived the idea of a man with twenty-five wives, one of whom led him into trouble through her desire to get into society, or again that of this same man's fondness for entertaining beggars and tramps, or even that of a sultana who was fond of masquerading in trios with two of her ladies."

The Evening Post says:

"Gilbert and Sullivan together are unapproachable, but each seems to need the other for success in operetta, and last night demonstrated this fact more plainly than ever. Time and again dainty bits of melody, in which Sir Arthur Sullivan is so prolific, were marred by inane words and senseless rime; but even then the music—whether dreamy waltz, tuneful patter, or beautiful, musicianly *ensemble*—rose superior to all obstacles, and soothed the restless and impatient audience with its constant melodic charm. 'The Rose of Persia' is not Sullivan at his best; but Sullivan even at his worst, which is not the case in this instance, is infinitely superior to the senseless, empty, jingling rubbish which has so often of late succeeded in this city. To the lovers of good music, 'The Rose of Persia' will appeal, as did its predecessors. It may be lacking in some of the merits of the earlier works, but it has a fascination of its own, and ought to make its way, in spite of the clumsy text."

SOME ENGLISH VIEWS OF "THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE."

MISS ELLEN GLASGOW'S new story, which has been one of the successes of the summer season in America, has been received with much favor by the English critics. *The Athenæum* (August 11) says of it:

"Since 'The Open Question' and a book by Mrs. Burnett, we do not remember any story with so fine a Southern setting and background for character as this. Where it is not plot and incident it is a series of bright, soft pictures of nature itself, of luxuriant gardens, and of people instinct with droll or lovable peculiarities. The life of the old Virginian landowners, the negro servants, their quaint ways, their outspoken freedom of speech, yet exceeding loyalty to Marse' This or Mis' That, are individually as well as traditionally excellent. One feels the genuine human nature of old General Battle, who keeps open house of a ruined and ruinous kind, also the sister who takes the reins of government, and the charming little daughter. Aunt Verbeny, Uncle Ish, Delphy, and her meek son-in-law Mose are also admirable. So is the household of Judge Bassett, and so, in another way, are the hardworking family of the ambitious 'poor-white' hero, the farmstead, and the harsh, yet kind stepmother, and her chronic 'neuralgy.' All these persons, places, and things are excellent, because beneath the impressionist touch of Miss Glasgow there is a solid hold on average human nature. We perceive this in many matters, in the relations between the general and his daughter, and in a sense of an underlying unforced pathos in passing people and inanimate objects around them. The group of happy irresponsible children is charmingly

MISS ELLEN GLASGOW.

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drawn. Then there are the sayings and doings of the black people, often comical to a high degree. Indeed, Uncle Ish, his dignified, almost injured attitude toward the kind human ravens who supply his daily bread, is most amusing."

The Spectator (July 28), while criticizing the book for being too long, and for a weakness in its initial portions, says:

"The fault, however, argues a painstaking quality in the author with which the reviewer should be the last to quarrel, and by its very nature shows that there is good stuff in the novel. From Book III. onward all tediousness entirely disappears, and the story becomes thoroughly interesting. Nick Burr, the self-made man, is a fine creation, and his love idyll with Eugenia is painted with a delicacy of imagination which makes the reader grieve for its sudden ending. It is very like life for a charming woman to decline 'on a lower range of feeling,' and to be quite satisfied with an intolerable 'bounder' like the fascinating Dudley Webb for a husband, after having in girlhood been loved by a man like Nick Burr. Still, tho lifelike, Eugenia's conduct is unideal, and she herself is sufficiently living to make the reader regret the fate with which she is quite content. Readers who like a good long novel, and are interested by the study of America, will very much enjoy 'The Voice of the People.'"

The St. James's Gazette (July 30) thinks that while the author has given her readers "a good long read," she has done so "without sacrificing effectiveness to length in any way":

"The story of the self-made boy in 'The Voice of the People' is full of interest. All the characters are well realized; we remember them after the book is closed, from Juliet with her 'saintly coquetry, which produced an impression at once human and divine, such as one receives from the sight of a rose in a Bible or a curl in the hair of a saint,' to the admirably drawn old Marthy Burr, with her troublesome brood. 'It's the lawful wives as has the work to do,' she complains, 'and the lawfuller the wives the lawfuller the work.' A delightful atmosphere of privileged grumbling hangs round all the little colored community outside the gates of the old Virginian squires of the story, whose fathers held slaves by the hundred and spoiled them outrageously. There is Betsy, with her swarm of children. 'Where's Betsy?' inquired Eugenia, twirling her sun-bonnet, 'Aunt Verbeny told me the baby died. I am so sorry.' 'De Lawd He give, en' de Lawd He took,' returned Delphy, piously, 'en' He done been moughty open-handed dis long time. He done give er plum sight mo'n He done teck, en' it ain' no use'n sayin' He ain'.' 'So the others are well?' ventured Eugenia, and as a bow-legged crawler emerged from beneath the doorstep she added, 'Is that the youngest?' Delphy snorted. 'Dat 'ar brat, Miss Euginney? He ain' Betsey's, nowhow. He's Rindy's Lije.' . . . 'Rindy!' exclaimed Eugenia, in surprise. 'Why, I didn't know Rindy was married.' . . . Delphy seized the child and held him at arm's length while she applied a sounding box. 'Go way f'om yer, honey,' she said. 'Rindy ain' mah'ed. He's dest an accident.' They are a shiftless faithful, unconscionable, lovable set, the Virginian darkies. The white folk of the story have so tragic a tale with so sad an ending that the book needs all its humor to lighten it."

The College Woman in After-Life.—Mrs. Mary Roberts Smith, associate professor of sociology in the Leland Stanford Junior University, has collected some comparative statistics of college and non-college women, in relation to marriage, childbirth, and health. These records, covering the cases of 343 married college women and 313 married non-college women, is published in the last bulletin of the American Statistical Association of Boston. The non-college women are the sisters, cousins, or friends of the college women, and so represent much the same social environment. The following *résumé* of this report is taken from the New York *World*:

"1. The college women marry two years later in life than the non-college women (at 26.3 *vs.* 24 3 years of age).

"2. The age of marriage for both classes has been growing later during the last thirty years.

"3. The college women have a higher percentage (55) of male children as compared with non-college women (47.7).

"4. The percentage of births of children per years of marriage is slightly larger among the college women than among the non-college women.

"5. There is no measurable difference between the two classes in regard to health before or after marriage, or in regard to the health or mortality of children.

"6. Before marriage more than one half of the college women were engaged in teaching, and nearly three fourths were engaged in some occupation outside of their own homes, while less than one fourth of the non-college women were teaching and only slightly more than one third engaged in other outside occupations. In other words, college training promotes economic independence.

"7. Three fourths of the college women married college men, while only one half of the non-college women married college men. (Coeducation promotes matrimony among the 'coeds.')

"8. Sixty-five per cent. of the college women, as compared with thirty-seven per cent. of the non-college women, married professional men.

"9. From the financial standpoint the college women married better than the non-college women.

"In other words, the test of figures in a fair comparison shows that while the time spent in college postpones the age of marriage by two years, a college education neither impairs the health of woman nor unfits her for marriage or motherhood or economic independence, nor diminishes in any way her prospects of marrying well and suitably."

A DANISH CRITIC'S ESTIMATE OF NIETZSCHE.

IN spite of the surprising rise of Nietzsche's name to world-wide fame in the past ten years, no very favorable comment upon his work has as yet appeared since his death. Georg Brandes, the great Danish critic, however, has just contributed

A GERMAN CONCEPTION OF NIETZSCHE.
—From the *Illustrirte Zeitung.*

to the Copenhagen *Politiken* an analysis of Nietzsche's personality, in the course of which he traces the elements of power which must give to Nietzsche's teachings a distinct place in modern philosophy. He writes (we quote from a reprint of his article in the New York *Sun*, September 17):

"To be able to account for the sudden and overmastering triumph of Nietzsche we ought to possess the key to the spiritual life of our times. He fascinated his age, altho he contradicted all its instincts. The age is extremely democratic; he won its favor as an aristocrat. The age floats on the swelling wave of reaction; he conquered as a declared irreligious man. The age is busied with social questions of the most difficult and comprehensive sort; he, the thinker of this age, treated all these questions as subordinate. He was an enemy of the present humanitarianism and its dogma of happiness; he was filled with a passion to show how much that is low and despicable can be concealed under the cloak of charity, of love for our neighbors and of unselfishness; he fought pessimism and jeered at optimism; he attacked the morality of the philosophers with the same violence that the thinkers of the eighteenth century applied to the dogmas of religion. As religion made him an atheist, so morality turned him into an 'immoralist.' Nevertheless, the Voltar-

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ians of his age could not count him in the irnumber, for he was a mystic, and the anarchists of his age were obliged to cast him out as a worshiper of rulers and of castes.

"Yet in some secret way he must have agreed with much of the tumult of our times, else he could not have embraced it so. A writer who has known or has had relations with Nietzsche becomes at once more celebrated on that account than because of all his own works. As a young man, Nietzsche admired above all in Schopenhauer and Richard Wagner 'the insuperable energy with which they maintained their confidence in themselves in the face of the hostile attitude of the whole educated world.' He made that self-confidence his own, and by that means first made an impression. Moreover, the artist in him won over those to whom the thinkers' expressions were dark. With all his keenness he was an out-and-out lyric poet. In the fall of 1888 he wrote about Heine: 'How he did handle the German language! Some day men will say that Heine and I were beyond comparison the best artists of the German tongue.' Today all German connoisseurs are agreed in calling Nietzsche the greatest master of style in German prose. Further, he impressed the age through his philosophic depth and concealment. In his spiritual life there are abysses and labyrinths. His yearning for recognition is a passion, a greed he calls it: 'In this soul there is no unselfishness; on the contrary, an all-desiring self, which, with the aid of many human beings, would like to see as through their eyes and grasp as by their hands; this soul of mine would, moreover, rather pull back everything that passes by, and miss nothing that in any way could belong to it. There is a wild fire in this greed of mine!'

"It was a maddening combination that the lyrical and the critical powers were equally developed in him. But it brought about that complete change in his relations to persons that prevented his career from being straightforward. When he met a great personality, he called upon all his lyrical resources and announced with the clashing of swords on shields that that person was a demigod or a god. Schopenhauer and Richard Wagner, for instance. But when later he discovered the limitations of his divinity, his enthusiasm turned to hatred and this hatred found expression without the slightest regard to his former adoration. This characteristic trait is shown in a repulsive manner in Nietzsche's behavior toward Richard Wagner. Yet who knows but what his inconsistency has helped to obtain admirers for Nietzsche in an age that is itself very inconsistent on this point.

"In the last period of his life, Nietzsche appeared as a prophet rather than as a thinker. He foretells the *Uebermensch*, the 'Superhuman.' And he does not try to prove in a logical way, but proceeds from confidence in the correctness and sureness of his instinct, is convinced that he himself represents a principle productive of life and his opponent one destructive of life. The production of the genius is, according to him, the object of existence. The higher being constitutes in our time the receptacle within which the race of the future is forming in some unfathomable way. More than one of these receptacles cracks or bursts, but the human race does not come to grief because a single creature is destroyed. Man, as we know him, is a transition from the beast to the superhuman. As the ape compared with man is something ridiculous or an object of painful shame, so is man in comparison with the superhuman. Hitherto all species have produced something higher than themselves. Nietzsche teaches that man, too, will and must do the same. He has drawn from the Darwinian theory an inference which Darwin himself did not see. During the last ten years of the nineteenth century Nietzsche has been the opposing pole to Tolstoy. His morality is aristocratic, while Tolstoy's morality is popular; it is individualistic, while Tolstoy's is evangelical; it demands the self-exaltation of the individual, while Tolstoy holds for the necessity of individual self-sacrifice. Wherever Nietzsche's teachings reach, wherever men become acquainted with his great and peculiar personality, it will attract strongly, as well as repel, but everywhere it will contribute to the development and formation of each individuality."

The Greatest Music-Master in Europe.—Paderewsky's name looms up so large among lovers of the piano in America that it is popularly taken for granted that he bears an undisputed primacy abroad also. Yet of all the pianists of Europe, it is said that Paderewsky's great Polish rival, Theodor Leschetisky, receives the most pronounced homage, at any rate in the great musical center, Vienna, where both musicians are most frequently to be seen. Mr. J. F. Rowbotham, in *Good Words* (London, September), says:

"Paderewsky, always traveling about, reaps the favor and the applause of utter strangers, whose tribute of respect takes purely conventional forms which must by now be tiring to the great musician—such as bouquets, hand-clappings, and waving of handkerchiefs. Leschetisky, on the other hand, settled immutably in one place, and the center of an ever-increasing court of admirers, receives the more satisfactory, because more substantial, tokens of appreciation, which are the outcome of excessive feminine care, the deepest veneration, the tenderest regard from those who are always at hand to bestow it. Leschetisky was the master of Paderewsky. Some maintain that the fame of the pupil contributed chiefly to the reputation of the master; but we think not. Even without Paderewsky as his Mercury, Leschetisky would have reigned as the Jupiter of the modern piano at his self-selected Olympus in Vienna."

A Country that Wants No Printing-Press.—While Constantinople and Cairo and the Orient in general have excellent printing-establishments and issue an abundance of books and periodicals, Persia issues only lithographic reproductions of its native literature. The *Gegenwart* gives the following facts in the case:

In the beginning of the present century, a printer's press with movable type was set up in Tabriz and a number of books were published. But this experiment was soon given up. The innovation proved to be exceedingly unpopular in Persia, and this for two reasons: in the first place, the straight and stiff character of printed letters offended the esthetic taste of the Persians; secondly, a printed book lost its character as a written production. The same reason that causes a Persian to place an extraordinary value on beautiful handwriting makes him deplore the absence of this beauty in printed productions. A beautifully written manuscript is his special delight. If he can not have the manuscript itself, he is content with a lithographic reproduction, which is the best imitation of a manuscript.

People in the West can scarcely imagine how much attention is paid in Persia and elsewhere in the Orient to the production of a finely finished manuscript. Men of deep learning spent years in acquiring the art of reproducing the classical works of their literature in the most beautiful handwriting possible. Altho this art has in recent years been largely supplanted by lithography, in every large bazar special sections are still set apart for the preparation and sale of such manuscripts. The ordinary house library of a Persian consists of an Arabic edition of the Koran, one or more of the poets, a dictionary, and a general history, all, however, either in manuscript or in lithographic reproductions.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

A PRIVATE performance of Mascagni's new comic opera, "Maschere," was given recently in Rome before a number of musicians. The piece introduces Italian pantomime characters.

MR. HALL CAINE admits that he did report unfavorably upon Miss Marie Corelli's "Romance of Two Worlds" when it was offered in manuscript to a certain London publisher. An interesting interview with him in Greeba Castle is published in the London *Daily Mail*:

"Is it true," I asked, "that in the days when you were a publisher's reader you reported unfavorably on the manuscript of Miss Corelli's novel?"

"Yes," was the laconic reply.

"That would be perhaps fifteen or twenty years ago?"

"Perhaps."

"Is it true that you said such an absurd thing about your personal likeness to Shakespeare and Christ?"

"No."

"Miss Corelli has spoken with her customary freedom about you; have you nothing to say about her?"

"Nothing."

"Is it a fact that she has written these things about you before?"

"Yes."

"And you never contradicted them"

"I never contradict anything if I can help it."

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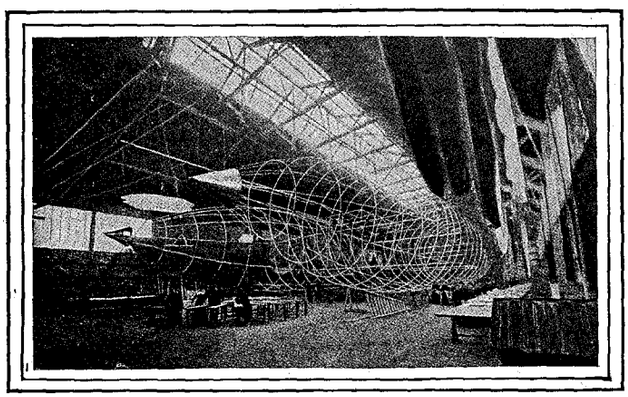
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE SCIENCE OF FLYING.

THE trouble with the inventors of air-ships, we are told by a writer in the *Revue Encyclopédique*, M. Yvon Lejeal, is that they have never applied science to their work. After this somewhat sweeping assertion, the writer informs us that he is able and willing to supply the needed information, which he proceeds to do in an article of several columns. His conclusion is



ROSE'S COMBINED BALLOON AND AEROPLANE.

that both dirigible balloons and aeroplanes are unscientific, but that a proper combination of the two would not be. After alluding to Count Zeppelin's air-ship and to the attempts of some other recent inventors, M. Lejeal goes on to say:

"To these incessant efforts, themselves elements of success, there is but one drawback—a complete lack of scientific method, a cause of successive checks to the movement, arising from the fact that the problem has never been clearly put from the theoretical standpoint. This is what we shall try to do in this article.

"The engineers who have essayed aerial navigation have up to the present time been divided into two irreconcilable camps—the partizans of the machine heavier than air and those of the dirigible aerostat.

"The first have sought to raise a considerable weight in order to obtain absolute directive power; they have been stopped by the insufficiency of all known motors.

"The others have been content with applying a more or less powerful screw-propeller to a balloon more or less skilfully built. They are the only ones that have obtained results, altho meager ones; but they will never get beyond speeds of two or three yards a second, for they are fighting all the laws of physics.

"Between these two extreme opinions, it seems logical to conceive a mixed system in which the weight sufficient to give control shall yet be small enough to be raised by some form of motor now known.

"Apart from this conception, mechanical science now formally rejects any solution of the problem. Nature herself tells us this, and if we can not hope to imitate her, because she is perfection itself, we should at least avail ourselves of her teaching."

The bird, M. Lejeal reminds us, which is the creature best fitted for flying, is heavier than air, while its specific gravity is usually small. This, he says, is in accordance with mechanical principles, as may be seen by an illustration taken from ballistics. If with a constant force of projection we fire balls at a mark, beginning with very light ones and gradually increasing their density, we shall find that there is a particular ratio between the weight of the ball and the resistance of the air, and one between the force of projection and the distance, such that the projectile will exactly reach the target. This ratio will be a maximum, for if the weight of the ball be further increased it will again fall short of the target. Likewise, says the author, if we throw into the air three balloons, filled respectively with hydrogen, illuminating gas, and air, the trajectory will be longer with the second and longer still with the third. That is, just as with projectiles, the length of the trajectory and the speed increase with the weight, reaching a maximum and decreasing again when the weight exceeds the proper relationship to the projecting force. If we replace the initial force of projection by the constant force of a motor, we have, says M. Lejeal, the problem of the direction and utilization of propulsion in air-ships. The author thus reaches the following conclusions:

"1. The action of gravity is indispensable to proper control. We have seen that a system not subjected to its action . . . being incapable of using its mass effectively, whether in equilibrium or subjected to ascensional force, can not acquire proper speed. . . . Such an air-ship can not be dirigible, since its own motion is entirely subordinate to the movements of the surrounding medium.

"2. The action of gravity is also indispensable to the proper utilization of the propulsive force. The speed increases with the weight, up to a determinate maximum point. The absence of weight results, therefore, in loss of motor force. . . . . .

"I hope that this brief statement will show sufficiently why the results obtained from dirigible balloons, whether they have motors of 2 horse-power or of 30 horse-power, will always remain stationary. . . . They are trying to move an inert body, capable of resistance increasing with the square of the speed, but incapable of live force. On the other hand . . . there need no longer be any question of raising a heavy weight and of seeking for a motor to do the work; we shall raise whatever weight our motor allows us to raise, even if the motor is a pedaling human being. . . . . .

"To sum up, in ballistics, as in marine engineering and as also in aerial engineering, the resistances increase with the square of the speed; but, on the other hand, the loss of speed is in inverse ratio to the square of the mass. We can solve the problem only by application of these opposing principles."

In other words, we must utilize the balloon principle to lessen the weight of our aerostat, but not to such an extent as to put it in equilibrium, or "float" it, without the action of our motor. Whether in this case such a combination would unite the advantages of the two systems or simply combine their disadvantages, appears open to question. The plan is to be tested shortly, we are told, by a M. Rose, of Argenteuil, who is building a machine on the system advocated here by M. Lejeal. The author, however, finds fault with it because it is as big as an ocean-liner instead of being more modest, as a first attempt should be. Its two balloons, which are cigar-shaped, as the picture shows, will lift all but about one tenth of the weight, and the remainder will be handled by an aeroplane situated between the pair.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Need of Digestive Lubricants.—The serious abuse of laxative medicines was one of the topics of discussion in the recent International Medical Congress in Paris, as reported by the correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* in that paper (August 23). It seems now the fashion to take these medicines, he says, "in large quantities and in almost infinite variety." To quote his report:

"Several distinguished specialists from Germany attributed to this habit, which is common in nearly the whole world, the origin of several intestinal affections practically unknown before our generation, and which are spreading. One of these, a mucomembranous affection of the intestines, is a most puzzling pathological condition. A number of physicians attributed the present prevalence of constipation, which is primarily responsible for the new fashions in laxatives, to an insufficiency of fat in the modern dietary. The frying-pan has gone out of fashion, to the benefit of digestion, but ways and means of supplying the fats that used to be consumed with the fried material have not been forthcoming. The present generation is distinctly an eater of

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sweets, not of fats; but while the former supply the heat that would be obtained from the fats, they do not supply certain lubricant qualities which are so important for the proper performance of the intestinal functions. The use of the milk fats, that is, butter and cream, as well as milk itself, was recommended, as this form of fat is somewhat delectable. The use of the vegetable oils—olive oil and the like—in larger quantities than at present was also recommended. It was pointed out that the Southern nations have learned to take their quantum of fats in this way despite their warmer climate, which makes fat generally less acceptable as food. It was reported from several sources that in many painful conditions of the stomach olive oil gave great relief."

LIVING LAMPS.

THE light-giving powers of some of the phosphorescent insects is well illustrated by the accompanying photograph of a bust of Claude Bernard, which was taken by the light of one of these insects—an elater—by M. E. Becquerel. The picture, we are told by the present possessor, Mr. C. F. Holder, in *The Scientific American*, was produced after an exposure of an hour to the rays of light of this small insect. Later, M. Becquerel succeeded in taking a picture in twenty minutes, and another in two minutes. Mr. Holder goes on to give many interesting particulars of phosphorescence in insects and other living creatures. He first quotes Professor Jaeger, the German naturalist, as saying that during his excursions in St. Domingo such insects were frequently the means of saving his life, by giving light on dark nights in the midst of dense forests. Says Mr. Holder:

PHOTOGRAPH OF BUST OF CLAUDE BERNARD, TAKEN BY THE LIGHT OF A PHOSPHORESCENT INSECT.

"The light-giver referred to is Pyrophorus noctilucus, which is provided with three different lights; on each side of the thorax is an oval yellowish spot which emits a brilliant yellowish-white light, throwing the rays upward and outward, while between the metathorax and the first abdominal segment there is a lower light more brilliant than either; and, owing to their disposition, the light flashes almost continuously as the insect whirls along. The light appears to be controlled by the will of the animal, as when the insect is feeding or eating it is not seen, but becoming especially brilliant when the animal flies.

"I have frequently experimented with these attractive little creatures in the South. The light when held very close to the large print of a book displayed the letters so that they could be read; the time of night was also told by holding the insect close to the face of a watch. The color of the light is green. Dubois states that the eggs of a specimen kept by him gave out a bluish light. This naturalist found that the eggs retained their luminosity for a week, the light reviving when the eggs were placed in water. He produced luminous water by grinding the luminous organs to a powder and dissolving it in water, which at once assumed the appearance of molten metal.

"The intensity of light is by no means in proportion to the size of the animal.

"One of the most remarkable and brilliant light-givers I have ever observed was a marine worm almost invisible to the naked eye; so small, in fact, that it would not be noticed by the casual observer. I have seen the surface of dark corners of a Southern Californian bay dotted with seeming candle-lights, the effulgence of this minute creature. At first it was noticed on the bottom, forming a luminous spot as large as a fifty-cent piece; this rapidly increased until a light as large and as circular as a dinner-plate appeared. So large and brilliant a light could seemingly be produced only by a large animal, but suddenly the light began to diminish, then rise from the bottom, coming up in a zig-zag course, trailing blue, green, yellow and white flashes behind it until it reached the surface, where it rested, forming a phosphorescent light the size of a pea, but so bright that it could be distinguished thirty or more feet away. On certain warm nights I have seen the surface dotted with them. When disturbed, the spot swam off with a wriggling motion, emitting as it went the various hued lights which seemed to be thrown off as a luminous fluid. Yet this brilliant light-giver was a minute, almost invisible, worm."

The combined light of noctilucæ is often so brilliant, we are told by Mr. Holder, that large print can be read by it. A French naturalist on the African coast improvised a lamp of these living lights by placing them in a tube three quarters of an inch in diameter. The light was sufficient to read large type by at a distance of two feet, provided the animals were constantly agitated with a stick. The writer goes on to say:

"A number of myriapods are phosphorescent. Geophilus electricus of Europe is a light-giver, and often makes a magnificent display, when suddenly uncovered; M. Audoin describing the soil as sprinkled with gold where he disturbed them. One of the most remarkable displays from these insects was observed by Mr. B. E. Brodhurst, who says that the light was so brilliant that he first observed it twenty paces away. It resembled an electric light in its brilliancy, and was produced by two centipedes, and the luminous train they left behind. 'The light illumined the entire body of the animal, and seemed to increase its diameter three times. It flashed along both sides of the creature in sections, there being about six from head to tail between which the light played. The light behaved precisely like the electric light, moving, as it were, perpetually in two streams, one each side, and yet lighting up the whole body. The trail extended from one and one half feet from each centipede over the grass and gravel walk, and it had the appearance of illuminating mucus.'"

The common earthworm, according to Mr. Holder, is sometimes luminous. He says:

"One of the most brilliant displays of animal phosphorescence I have observed came from such a source. . . . In passing through an orange-grove one rainy night in Southern California, I kicked aside a large clump of earth, when to all intents and purposes a mass of white molten metal went flying in every direction, affording an unusual display. The cause of the light was a single earthworm, possibly two, not over two inches in length. The luminous matter was exuding from them and had permeated the surrounding soil, rendering it phosphorescent. The light-emitting mucus came off upon my hands, and the light lasted several seconds, gradually fading away.

"Possibly the most remarkable light ever used for purposes of reading is the beautiful Pyrosoma, a columnar, jelly-like creature, one of the free-swimming tunicates. They are usually from one to two feet in length and three or four inches across, open at one end. The column is an aggregation of animals, each of which takes in water and expels it by an orifice in the interior; and this volume of water rushing from the open end propels the animal along. Its luminosity is wonderful, its name, fire body, well chosen. To illustrate its intensity, a Portuguese sea-captain secured six of the animals, which he placed in glass jars which were suspended from the ceiling of his cabin. By their own light he wrote a description of their beauties. Bennet, the English naturalist, placed a deep-sea shark, of the genus Isistius, in a jar in his cabin, and could easily have read by its light, describing the appearance of the fish as truly ghastly."

Duration of Geological Phenomena.—"As a rule," says *L'Illustration* (Paris, August 18), "geological action is regarded as having been exceedingly slow; but this classic opinion does not appear to be confirmed by the observations which have just been made by M. J. Gosselet upon the sand about Dunkirk. During certain excavations recently made for the purpose of enlarging the port of Dunkirk, some most interesting geological discoveries have come to light. Among others, there are strata of yellow sand from twenty-three to twenty-six feet in thickness, full of marine shells washed in by the tide. At the base of this deposit were found fragments of pottery covered with a green glaze which marked them as belonging to the six-

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teenth century. Besides this, at a depth of twenty-three feet in the sand, was found the skeleton of a ship from which three large cannon were taken. One of these bears the date 1581. The sand was well stratified, and, in consequence, must have accumulated after the foundering of the vessel. There is thus a proof that from twenty-three to twenty-six feet of sand have been well stratified on the shore at Dunkirk between the beginning of the sixteenth and the nineteenth centuries, that is to say, a thickness of seven and one half feet per century. Moreover, on emptying an old basin of the port, it was found that there had been a stratification of from four to six feet between 1829 and 1882, altho no stream or drain emptied into it, and the waves reached it only on two or three days per month. These discoveries are far from proving the truth of the old theories."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS DANGER FROM LIGHTNING INCREASING?

THE study of insurance statistics has convinced several authorities that the intensity of thunder-storms has been steadily increasing during recent years, and that the annual number of fatal lightning strokes and that of injuries to buildings from the same cause are also growing rapidly. A note on the subject in the *Revue Scientifique* (August 4) runs as follows:

"In 1869 M. Bezold was led to the conclusion, after studying statistics furnished by the fire-insurance companies, that during the preceding forty years the number of accidents due to lightning had been constantly increasing, at least in that part of Bavaria situated on the right bank of the Rhine. Later investigations have shown that it is the same with the whole of Germany. For the central part of the empire the number of buildings struck by lightning was on an average 110.8 to the million during the years 1864 to 1876, while from 1877 to 1889 the figure rose to 223.1. For Germany in general, the proportion was 164.2 for the years 1876 to 1883, and 258.4 for 1884 to 1891. The same author has shown in a new investigation, analyzed by *Ciel et Terre*, that during the period 1883 to 1897 the increase continued to take place in Bavaria. In 65 years the average of accidents was sextupled. From 1833 to 1842, the proportion was 31 in each million of buildings insured, and it rose to 190 for the period 1888 to 1897. The same is true for the rest of Germany. Another result of his researches is to show that the times of the maximum number of sun-spots correspond to minima in the number of accidents due to lightning. It seems, says the author, that we have here a period of long duration depending on meteorological or cosmic causes. This hypothesis will hardly gain acceptance when we remember that the increase in the number of accidents begins at a time when the extension of commerce and industry brought about the construction of a multitude of establishments whose existence favored the formation of storms and increased the danger from lightning. Besides this, it is not impossible that electric wires, railways, and also the enormous quantities of smoke that factories constantly pour into the air, exercise an influence on the production of the discharges of atmospheric electricity.

"The statistics studied by M. Bezold show also that thunderstorms have gained in intensity, for shattering lightning strokes have increased while those causing fire have diminished.

"The average number of lightning strokes that caused fires was: 1883 to 1887, 42.7 per cent.; 1888 to 1892, 35.9 per cent.; 1893 to 1897, 31.5 per cent.

"It is well known, as a result of laboratory experiments, that the most violent electric discharges have a shattering effect, while the weaker ones cause fire.

"In *The Monthly Weather Review* (March, 1900) Henry notes that during the year 1899 the number of deaths from lightning was greater than that in any preceding year.

"The number of persons killed or dying from their injuries was 562, and 820 other persons received more or less serious injuries, ranging from simple shock to burns or temporary paralysis. The largest number of accidents (45 per cent.) happened out of doors, with no shelter; injuries to persons in dwelling-houses represent also an important part (34 per cent.); next come injuries done to those who had sought shelter under trees (11 per cent.) and to persons in barns (9 per cent.)."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REMARKABLE CONDUCT OF A DROP OF MERCURY.

IT has been known for some time that lower organisms that are capable of independent movement, such as amœbæ, infusoria, bacteria, and others, are attracted by certain chemical substances. For instance, if a capillary tube be filled with a weak solution of potassium chlorate or of peptone and put into a drop of water in which bacteria are moving, after a few seconds these will be seen hastening to the mouth of the tube, where they will all assemble. The amœbæ and the naked little masses of jelly (plasmodia) of the myxomycetes (mucous fungi) creep in a peculiar way by stretching forth their arms or feelers toward the stimulant. This faculty of being attracted by certain substances is called chemotaxis. Chemotactic susceptibility is evidently an advantage for the creatures in question, as it leads them to good nourishment and keeps them near it. Recently, Prof. Julius Bernstein, of Halle, made the discovery that a drop of mercury can make very similar movements. The starting-point of his observations was afforded by an experiment made by Paalzow in 1858. The latter put a drop of mercury into a little flat vessel, poured diluted sulfuric acid over it, and then laid a small crystal of potassium bichromate immediately beside the mercury. The result was a periodical change in the shape of the drop of mercury, which alternately approached the crystal, flattening itself in front, and receded from it. This was due to the fact that, aided by the acid, the potassium bichromate oxidized the neighboring surface of the mercury and thus diminished the surface tension of that side of the drop. As soon as the peroxid of mercury which had been produced dissolved in the sulfuric acid, the surface of the mercury became metallic again and its tension increased. In the first instance the mercury flowed toward the crystal, in the second it sprang back.

Professor Bernstein explains in a recent number of the *Archiv für die gesammte Physiologie* an application of this experiment, in which he imparted to a drop of mercury the faculty of real locomotion. One of the most successful forms of his experiment was this: he put a drop of mercury into a suitable glass dish of which the bottom was perfectly level; then he poured in a sufficient quantity of diluted nitric acid and laid a little piece of potassium bichromate at a distance of several centimeters from the drop of mercury on the bottom of the dish. The yellow solution of the crystal began to spread itself in a circle, and as soon as it reached the drop of mercury the latter with a brief tremor began to move and then dashed straight to the crystal, which it reached in a few seconds, and then, in the liveliest manner, repeated the twitching movements already described. If, in consequence, the crystal moved away in any direction, the drop pursued it, receded and approached, again and again, with a mingled leap and glide, while stretching forth long tentacles and quickly drawing them back again. This lively play leads an observer to think that the movements are those of a living organism. They last until the crystal is consumed or the drop has accidentally moved too far away from it. These remarkable phenomena may be considered as adequate support of the view held by the botanist Barthold, the physicist Quincke, and the physiologist Verworn, that the amœboidal and related movements are the result of changes in the tension of the surface of the living substance. Obviously, tho, there are still other conditions which can vary largely the movements of the living prototype.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Disintegration of Asphalt Pavements.—The results of some careful experiments on this subject, made by Prof. Daniel B. Luten, of Purdue University, are communicated by the author to *Engineering News* (August 16). Professor Luten says that "the conditions to which pavements are subjected are so varied that it is extremely difficult to reproduce or control them satisfactorily in laboratory experiments, especially with pavements of asphalt, which are in themselves very complex

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compositions. Deductions from such experiments should, therefore, be verified by the results of actual service." He believes, however, from his own experiments, coupled with careful observation of actual service conditions, that the following conclusion may safely be drawn:

"Refined asphaltum, as compared with asphalt paving mixtures, shows practically no disintegration by continued immersion in water. The addition of a limited amount of sand to refined asphaltum decreases its resistance to decay; but a paving mixture containing a limited amount of asphaltum, say ten per cent., may in time become less able to resist disintegration than a mixture containing a smaller percentage of asphaltum. Traffic or frequent rolling is essential to the permanence of sheet asphalt pavements. The action of frost on asphalt pavements, as compared with continued immersion, is very slight, provided the absorption of water is not greater than one or two per cent. An absorption test might be advisable in choosing from different varieties of asphalt block for pavements. Asphalt block is less susceptible than sheet asphalt to the disintegrating action of standing water."

CONTAGION BY SPEAKING OR COUGHING.

AN interesting series of experiments to determine the precise conditions under which disease germs are carried by droplets of saliva when a person speaks, coughs, or sneezes is described by Hermann Königer in the *Zeitschrift für Hygiene, und Infectionskrankheiten*. His main results are thus stated in an abstract given in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, August 14):

"The author has been able to assure himself that in an apartment where there was no appreciable current of air, a person speaking, coughing, or sneezing could scatter germs to a distance of more than 7 meters [22 feet]. The germs can be carried horizontally in all directions. They can be carried to a height of more than 2 meters [6½ feet]. They are even found behind the person who speaks or coughs.

"Droplets are emitted only when the expired air meets with a certain amount of resistance. They are not scattered in simple expiration without effort, nor in the pronunciation of the vowels. The dissemination in speaking is very different in different individuals. It is weak with those who speak in a low tone, but it may be very noticeable in the case of persons who stammer.

"The germs scattered abroad through the air by means of these droplets remain in suspension for only a short period. In the experiments of M. Königer they were almost always deposited after an hour, and the majority do not even remain in the air more than ten minutes when the windows are well closed and the air is only slightly agitated.

"Königer thinks that this short suspension of the germs depends on the constitution of the droplets, as M. Flügge has supposed. These are really microscopic balloons having in the center a bubble of air; when this breaks, the germ, whose specific gravity is high, falls to the ground. The author's experiments have shown that in general the colonies that develop on plates have for their origin not a single germ, but several.

"The dissemination of the droplets is most marked after coughing and sneezing. A larger germ than the *bacillus prodigiosus*, like the *bacillus mycoides*, is carried to a smaller distance, and the danger of dissemination is less. Thus the dissemination by means of droplets is especially to be feared in the case of small microorganisms, such as the germs of influenza, of plague, of pneumonia, etc.

"The bacilli of tuberculosis, of plague, and of diphtheria are larger than *bacillus prodigiosus*, but smaller than the *bacillus mycoides*.

"The danger is the greater as the mouth contains more pathogenic microbes. Washing the mouth and repeated gargling diminish the number of diphtheritic bacilli susceptible of being detached and thus have a certain degree of utility.

"The simple act of placing the hand or a handkerchief before the mouth prevents the emission of the droplets charged with tubercle bacilli. In the case of pneumonia it would be necessary to wear a mask in front of the mouth.

"During a surgical operation no one present should speak.

"Measures might, of course, be multiplied indefinitely as suggested by this important idea of the scattering of microbes by droplets of saliva."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Kinetoscopic Album.—In describing a simple form of kinetoscope called the "Kinora," based on the principle of the toy in which successive pictures are brought rapidly before the eye by turning leaves, as of a book, a writer in *La Nature* predicts that inexpensive devices of this kind will one day fill the place of the family photograph album. He says: "Our brains do not analyze; they synthetize a series of impressions received by the eye; the reprensentation of a physiognomy by a single image in a more or less fortunate pose can not be satisfactory. In the place of these immobile features, made stiff and unnatural by expectation and anxiety, how much more agreeable it would be to have an animated face, the only kind that can give us an exact idea of the person represented! The family album would then be composed of a series of sets of leaves, so disposed as to be placed successively in the kinora; we should then find really the perfect resemblance that can alone be given by a series of impressions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Electric Effects of Light on Green Leaves.—"Under certain favorable conditions, which are not as yet completely determined," says *The Electrical Review*, "green leaves show a true electrical response to light, consisting in the establishment of a potential difference between the illuminated and the non-illuminated half of a leaf which may amount to 0.02 volt." A. D. Waller, in a communication to the Royal Society, briefly abstracted by *The Electrician* (London), asserts that this effect "shows a remarkable similarity with the effect of electric excitation upon nerve and muscle. In the human nerve substance, electric excitation causes a current from the resting to the active tissue, followed after a few seconds by a smaller current in the opposite direction. In iris leaves, the current flows from the illuminated to the shaded half of the leaf during illumination, and in the opposite direction for about five minutes after the illumination has ceased. The response takes about four seconds to set in, and it is only the young and growing leaves that show any response. When the stimulus is repeated, a certain amount of fatigue is shown, as in all organic structures, and even in some inorganic substances. But no fatigue is shown when the leaf is given an hour to recover between each stimulus. The tobacco-plant acts like iris, but in tropæolum and other plants the currents are in the opposite direction. That chlorophyll [leaf-green] is essential to the photo-electric reaction is shown by the fact that the petals of flowers do not show it."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.—"At the session of the physical science section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Bradford, England, last Saturday," says *The Electrical Review* (September 12), "Sir William H. Preece made the interesting announcement that he had found it possible to convey audible speech six to eight miles without wires. So far no details have been received as to the method employed, but it is understood that it is similar to the induction-telegraph and telephone experiments with which Sir William Preece's name has been prominently identified in the past."

PAPER FROM TURF.—United States Consul Mahin, of Reichenberg, Germany, under date of July 7, 1900, says: "According to the business columns of a Reichenberg newspaper an Australian manufacturer, in his search for a cheap raw material for paper-making, has successfully experimented with turf. It is alleged that from the cleaned and bleached turf fibers he produces a remarkably durable paper substance. This method is said to have been patented in various civilized countries and to be meeting with gratifying success. Paper of various kinds, pasteboard and paper boxes are now made out of turf and are declared to be of good quality."

POLAR RECORDS.—The following list of notable attempts to reach the North Pole is given in an editorial on Arctic exploration in the New Orleans *Picayune*, September 9:

Year.	*Explorer.*	*Latitude reached.*	*Miles from pole.*
1596	Barentz	79° 40°	713
1607	Hudson	80 23	654
1700	Phipps	80 48	635
1806	Scoresby	81 30	587
1827	Parry	82 45	500
1876	Nares	83 20	460
1882	Greely	83 24	455½
1895	Nansen	86 14	260
1900	Abruzzi	86 33	241

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

POPE LEO ON PROTESTANTISM IN ROME.

THE recent letter of Leo XIII. to Monsignor Respighi, cardinal-vicar of Rome, concerning the proselytism carried on by certain Protestant churches, particularly by the Italian Waldenses and the American Baptists and Methodists, shows a surprising change in the religious atmosphere of Rome since the days prior to 1870. Leo writes (we quote from a translation in the London *Tablet*, Rom. Cath.):

"From the very outset of our pontificate we have had occasion to point out as one of the most deplorable evils brought by the new order of things to this capital of the Christian world the active proselytism displayed on the part of heresy and the peril to which the faith of our people was in consequence exposed. And addressing our cardinal-vicar on this subject we repeatedly imparted to the faithful exhortations, counsels, and warnings, putting them on their guard against the many efforts which sects of all kinds, introduced from abroad, were here making, under the shelter of the public law, in order to spread in the minds of believers the poison of denial and error. . . . . .

"It is now clear to every one from the evidence of facts that the design harbored by these heretical sects, which are a manifold emanation of Protestantism, is to fix the standard of religious discord and rebellion in the peninsula, and chiefly in this *Alma Urbs*, in which God Himself, by an admirable disposing of events, placed the center of that faithful and sublime unity which was the object of the prayer addressed by our divine Savior to His heavenly Father (John xvii. 11–21), and which the Popes jealously guarded even at the cost of their lives, and despite the opposition of men and the vicissitudes of time. The sects, not being able to rely upon the strength of the truth, avail themselves for the extinguishing or weakening of the Catholic faith, of the unprotected tenderness of years, of insufficient education, of the privations of indigence, and of the simplicity of many who are exposed to flattery, attractions, and seduction.

"In the face of these facts we feel, first of all, the need of publicly declaring, as we have done on other occasions, how painful is the condition of the head of the Catholic Church who is constrained to behold the free and progressive advance of heresy in this holy city, whence should be spread throughout the whole world the light of truth and of example, and which should be the honored seat of the vicar of Jesus Christ. As tho the torrent of unwholesome teaching and depravity, which daily and with impunity comes from books, professors' chairs, theaters, and journals, were not enough, to all these causes of perversion there has been added the insidious activity of heretical men, who, in conflict among themselves, find accord only in traducing the supreme pontifical authority, the Catholic clergy, and the dogmas of our holy religion, the meaning of which, and still more the august beauty, they are unable to understand. . . . Let all endeavor to strengthen the character of the Catholic people, by inspiring noble and holy resolutions, and at the same time by warning the incautious that, under the harmless guise of colleges for youths, seminaries for girls, schools of foreign languages, a higher education, assistance to needy families, there is hidden the wicked design of insinuating in minds and hearts condemned heretical principles. Let the faithful be convinced of the truth that nothing can be greater or more precious than the treasure of that faith for which their fathers fearlessly faced not only want and misery, but frequently violent persecutions and death itself. And this feeling of strength can not but be natural and deep-rooted in the souls of this our population, which knows well that the Catholic Church not only possesses divine characteristics which distinguish it as the only true one, and the only one which has received the promises of immortal life, but that it has also at all times conferred inestimable benefits upon Rome, Italy, and the world, overcoming barbarism by the justice of its laws and the civilization of its manners, spreading, as St. Leo the Great well says (Serm. I. in Natale SS. Petri et Pauli), the sway of Christian peace far beyond the limits explored by the Roman eagles; saving letters, libraries, culture, and monuments; inspiring every order of science and art; giving help to the weak, the poor, and the downtrodden, by generous affection and the magnanimity of sacrifice and heroism."

The Christian Advocate (Meth. Episc., September 20) thus comments on Leo's utterance:

"We are glad that the Pope has written this letter. It shows what he would do if the temporal kingdom were still in existence. The Roman Catholic Church never changes. That is its boast. It is well that this is made so clear, and also that the free propaganda of Protestantism in Rome is increasing to such an extent that his Holiness feels called upon to write such a letter. Italy is now a free country. Every Italian has the right to become a Protestant if he wishes, and every foreigner who may arrive in Rome or elsewhere can preach his faith to his heart's content. No better stimulus to the denominations that have established Protestant missions in Rome can be needed than is afforded by the testimony of Pope Leo XIII. that Protestantism is succeeding there. That it is needed can not be doubted by any except those who believe that the Roman Catholic religion is incapable of improvement, is the only true religion, and that all other forms of Christianity are an abomination in the sight of God; they, of course, must regard with great disfavor the progress of Protestantism. While the Pope and his adherents do all that they can to minimize the effect, we hope that the Protestants, with malice toward none and charity toward all, and with the union of zeal and knowledge, will do everything which the law allows, and which is consistent with the principles and spirit of Christianity, to magnify and spread the work."

THE WESTMINSTER CONFESSION AND INFANT DAMNATION.

IN the debate on creed revision which is just at present engrossing so much attention in the Presbyterian Church, no clause of the Westminster Confession of Faith has called forth so much comment as that relating to the state of infants after death. This clause, with those clauses which have popularly been taken as interpreting it, is as follows:

III. 3. "By the decree of God, for the manifestation of His glory, some men and angels are predestined unto everlasting life, and others foreordained to everlasting death.

III. 4. "These angels and men thus predestined and foreordained are particularly and unchangeably designed, and their number is so certain and definite that it can not either be increased or diminished.

. . . . . .

X. 3. "Elect infants, dying in infancy, are regenerated and saved through the Spirit, who worketh when, where, and how He pleaseth; so also are all other elect persons who are incapable of being called by the ministry of the Word.

X. 4. "Others, not elected, altho they may be called by the Word and may have some common operations of the Spirit, yet they never truly come to Christ and therefore can not be saved. Much less can men not professing the Christian religion be saved in any other way whatsoever, be they never so diligent to frame their lives according to the light of nature, and the law of that religion they do profess; and to assert and maintain that they may is very pernicious and to be detested."

This has, from a remote period, been popularly supposed to teach, by implication, that non-elect infants dying in infancy are damned. The recent General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (South), however, claimed that no such interpretation could rightly be put upon the clause, and refused to consider a proposition to alter it. Theologians of the Northern Church, also, take the same stand. Dr. Warfield, of Princeton, says, for instance: "I think we may characterize the interpretation of Chapter X., section 3 [of the Westminster Confession], which finds a body of non-elect infants dying in infancy implied in its statements, as one of the most astonishing pieces of misrepresentation in literary history." The Rev. Dr. Eugene Daniel, writing in *The Presbyterian* (September 5), also asserts that it is unjust to say that the Confession implicitly teaches the damnation of non-elect infants. He points out that it teaches *positively* the salvation of elect infants, but makes no attempt what-

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ever to solve the Creator's intentions with regard to non-elect infants. He says:

"The whole proposition is unambiguous. Its distinctive affirmation rings out in clarion plainness, drowns the dissonance of contemporary error, and is the first of any and all churchly symbols to sound forth the music of infant salvation—free from the discord of ceremonial restrictions and from the false notes of ghostly negations and privations in the world to come. The proposition stands in a chapter which expounds itself so plainly that it positively precludes any construction but self-construction. This chapter's leading purpose is unmistakable and is pursued from beginning to end. This purpose is, to tell how all 'those whom God hath predestinated unto life'—the 'elect'—are to be saved, capables and incapables. . . . . .

"In answer to the question, What is your intended application, particular or universal, of the phrase 'elect infants'? the Confession's very muteness says: None whatever. What God has not told me, I can not tell you. This I do know: Elect infants dying in infancy are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit."

Still another theologian, the Rev. Dr. Horace L. Singleton, in *The Homiletic Review* (September), makes the statement that prior to the Westminster Confession all of Christendom had believed that infants dying without baptism are damned, but that the Confession took a step forward in asserting that elect infants, even if unbaptized, are saved. His own argument is interesting. He says:

"The sacramentarian doctrine of the papal and other prelatical churches, and the logical conclusion of Arminianism, left no other provision for infant salvation than baptism. To die without it was to be lost forever. This detestable doctrine the Confession of Faith was designed to destroy. It does destroy it. The Christian Church and the world are debtors to it for removing the gloom which surrounds the death of babes. The Assembly divines were all Calvinists, in entire accord with the second Scotch Confession, which on this subject 'abhors and detests among the doctrines of the Roman Antichrist his cruel judgment against infants dying without the sacrament.' The Calvinists of the Westminster Assembly who indorsed or approved that Confession would surely not frame an article on infant salvation which would imply that any dying in infancy were without the pale of God's grace and redemption. So they made provision for all by referring all to the sovereign will of Him 'who worketh when and where and how He will.' Only Calvinistic theology and a Calvinistic Confession can say that. The phrase contains the essence of Calvinism. What is that? Why, the grace of God is sovereign both in its source and application.

"As to the device of the doctrine of infant damnation, not one of the other denominations can point at the Presbyterian Church and say: 'Thou didst it.'

"The Roman Catholic Church in the Council of Trent decreed, and the decree still stands:

"'If any denies that new-born children must be baptized, or says that they do not derive from Adam anything of original sin which makes the washing of regeneration necessary to cleanse them for an entrance into everlasting life, let him be accursed.' 'If any one says that baptism is free—optional—that it is not necessary to salvation, let him be accursed.'

"The Lutheran Church did not rid itself altogether of Roman sacramentalism. Its Augsberg Confession teaches that 'Baptism is necessary to salvation.' It condemns all 'who affirm that children are saved without baptism.'

"Archbishop Cranmer, the first primate of the English Church, said in his 'Catechism': 'If we should have heathen parents and die without baptism, we would be damned everlastingly.'

". . . The founder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, John Wesley, in his 'Treatise on Baptism,' 1756, says:

"'If infants are guilty of original sin, then they are the proper subjects of baptism, seeing in the ordinary way they can not be saved unless this be washed away by baptism. It has already been proved that this original stain cleaves to every child of man, and that they thereby are children of wrath and liable to eternal damnation.'"

The Presbyterian (September 12), perhaps the leading opponent of revision or a new creed, and *The Christian Observer* (September 12) both agree that the Westminster Confession neither denies nor teaches the damnation of non-elect infants. The latter paper says:

"The authors of our Confession, whatever their personal hope may have been on this point, were not at liberty to insert the word 'all' infants. They used exactly the right terms in saying 'elect infants dying in infancy are regenerated and saved by Christ.' The Bible does give us ground for strong hope that all those who die in infancy—especially the children of believing parents—belong to the number of the elect. There is room for inference to this effect from several passages of God's Word. Yet for His own wise reasons, God has seen fit to withhold any categorical statement to this effect. The authors of the Confession of Faith were not endeavoring—they had no right—to insert in it any of their own hopes or inferences. They were bound to present in it simply what the Bible teaches."

On the other hand, the advocates of a new statement of faith continue to claim that the section of the Confession relating to infants must be interpreted by the whole spirit of the document, and of the recorded opinions of those who drafted it, and that the damnation of non-elect infants is no more repugnant to reason and a humane conception of the Godhead than is the statement that "much less can men not professing the Christian religion be saved in any way whatsoever, be they never so diligent to frame their lives according to the light of nature and the law of that religion they do profess."

The Independent (non-denom., August 30) says:

"It is a mere evasion to assert that 'elect infants' can mean all infants. It would be as easy to say 'all infants' as 'elect infants' if that were intended, and if it were not contradicted by the doctrine clearly expressed in the Confession that original sin is worthy of eternal death. That the plain meaning of the Confession and its implications throughout includes infants among those who are lost is sufficiently proved from the language of Dr. Twiss, prolocutor of the Westminster Assembly, who says distinctly in his '*Vindiciæ*,' I., 48:

"'Many infants depart from this life in original sin, and consequently are condemned to eternal death on account of original sin alone. Therefore, from the sole transgression of Adam condemnation to eternal death has followed upon many infants.'

"What Dr. Twiss said was the belief of the rest and the teaching of the Confession."

The Rev. Henry Frank, in his latest chapter on "The Making and Unmaking of the Creed" (*The Ideal Review*, September), quotes from Calvin himself:

"John Calvin says with his accustomed clearness: 'The children of the reprobate [*i. e.*, the non-elect] whom the curse of God follows are subject to the same sentence' (Opera II.). Again: 'You deny that it is lawful for God, except for misdeeds, to condemn any human being. . . . Put forth your evidence against God, who precipitates into *eternal death harmless*, *newborn children* torn from their mother's bosom' ('*De Occulta Dei Providentia*'). 'As the eggs of the asp are deservedly crushed, and serpents just born are deservedly killed, tho they have not yet poisoned any one with their bite, so infants are justly obnoxious to penalties' (Molineaux of France). . . . . .

"Once again hear John Calvin: 'Very infants themselves bring in their own damnation with them from their mother's womb; who, altho they have not yet brought forth the fruits of their iniquity, yet have the seed thereof enclosed within them; yea, their whole nature is a certain seed of sin; and therefore it can not be otherwise than hateful and abominable to God.'

"Now let us learn what the framers of the Confession themselves said concerning this damnable doctrine. William Twiss: 'If many thousands, even all the infants of Turks and Saracens, dying in original sin are tormented by Him in hell-fire, is He to be accounted the father of cruelties for this?' For a vivid picture of the disposition of these eternally damned infants by this mild and maudlin Presbyterian God, read Samuel Rutherford, one of the Scotch commissioners who assisted in framing the creed: 'Suppose we saw with our eyes a great furnace of fire, . . . and all the damned as *lumps of red fire*, and they boiling and louping for pain in a dungeon of everlasting brimstone, and the black

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and terrible devils with long and sharp-toothed whips of scorpions lashing out scourges on them; and if we saw our own neighbors, brethren, sisters; yea, *our dear children*, wives, fathers, mothers, swimming and sinking in that black lake, and heard the yelling, shouting, crying of our young ones and fathers. . . .'"

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND DIVORCE.

CHURCH circles in England have been somewhat agitated by the recent announcement of Mr. Cripps, Q.C., the chancellor of the archdiocese of York, that hereafter no license will be granted for the remarriage of any divorced person. High Churchmen hold for the most part that marriage is a sacrament, and that according to the canon law it is dissoluble only by death. The canon of the Anglican Church in this country permits remarriage to the "innocent party," if divorce has been obtained on the ground of adultery; but the High Church Party has for some years been trying to have the canon changed so as to forbid remarriage upon any ground.

The Churchman (conservative Prot. Episc., September 15) thus states the argument of those who agree with Mr. Cripps's position:

"Persons who wish to contract such marriages can do so under the civil law, and it is only under the civil law that the pre-existing marriage-bond has ceased to exist. Tho according to canon law the marriage can be annulled by divorce, it is dissoluble only by death. Those who avail themselves of the civil law to get release may fairly be asked to avail themselves of the civil law for the fulfilment of the inducement that in many cases led them to seek the divorce itself. They are not entitled, say these men, to the church's benediction on a marriage which only a flagrant violation of the church's law has made possible at all. Lord Grimthorpe in this matter occupied an extreme position on the other side, and something may be said for the position that it is better to enter into any such relation with the church's blessing than without it, but the weight of Anglican opinion appears to be with Mr. Cripps, and the chancellors of other dioceses are being urged to follow this uncompromising example."

The following breezy comment on Mr. Cripps comes all the way from the shores of the Great Salt Lake (we quote from the Salt Lake City *Daily Tribune*, September 8):

"Our private belief is that the churches are too severe in the matter of the limitations of marriages. The theory is that it is a divine sacrament; that to keep it divine it must be hedged about by severe rules, and the fear of church displeasure is a club held over the people. The truth is, marriage is divine only sometimes. There are cases where hearts grow absolutely together; where two lives are in exact accord, and where each is so absolutely devoid of selfishness and all the grosser elements that the honeymoon extends all through this life, and the sweetest hope of life is that in another sphere exactly such holy relations may continue as the rolling ages ebb and flow. But the world is not altogether made up of perfect men and perfect women, and very many mistaken marriages are solemnized. There are couples who grow apart instead of together until an antagonism is engendered, and when that comes, talk as we please about the sacredness of marriage, there is no sacredness in their relations, for their lives are jangled out of tune and it would be better for them to separate. And when the church steps in and says they may separate but neither must involve any other life with his or hers, that is spoken out from under the dim vision of this world, because each one might be happy with a different mate. Hence, it seems to us, the better way is to look upon marriage as the law looks upon it, a civil contract merely. If it is found that the man and woman are exactly congenial, the civil contract holds them as well as would all the solemnities of the church; and if the reverse is discovered to be the fact, why then it is simply a pair mismated. And the church should keep this in mind: that while its mission is to draw men and women toward heaven, there is not a road that leads down to the perdition of the soul any faster than that on which a mismated pair travel. Mr. Cripps, Q.C., is no doubt a pious man, but the very nature of the order he makes is a pretty good proof that about once in three weeks his wife wishes that she had married the gardener around the corner, or the fellow with the stock-ranch outside—that is, somebody with blood in him; and the chances are that the little Crippses, if there are any, with bated breath, whisper to each other: 'If heaven is such a place as papa describes it, we would sooner a blamed sight go to hell.'"

REFORMED HINDUISM IN INDIA.

FOR several generations there has been a slow movement on the part of some of the more advanced and intelligent Hindus toward a reform of their ancient religion. The old Vedic or Brahmanistic religion has retained its hold with remarkable strength and persistency upon the Hindu people; and even to-day, after a history which makes Christianity appear like a very modern creed, it is incomparably the dominant religion of the peninsula. Buddhism, an attempt at reformation of Brahmanism in the sixth century before Christ, was unable to retain its hold in the land of its birth, and is only now beginning again to make some impression upon the Indian people. Mohammedanism, which numbers about fifty-seven million Hindu adherents, and Christianity, which numbers a little over two millions (largely Europeans), are each making some slight headway. It is, however, to the Brahmo-Somaj and other distinctly native movements that the attention of religious students has been most attracted. An account of this reform movement is given in *The Advance* (Congregationalist, August 16). The writer says:

"In 1828 Mohun Roy founded the first Somaj and began to teach a reformed Hinduism. . . . Roy taught monotheism and sought to show his countrymen the absurdity of idolatry. The Hindus go far beyond the Athenians of Paul's day in the multitudes of their gods and idolatrous symbols. There were said to have been thirty thousand statues of gods in Athens when Paul preached there and told the Athenians that they were very religious, but were ignorant as to the true God; but natives of India say 'that the Hindu pantheon consists of three hundred and thirty millions of idols and idolatrous symbols. In the sacred city of Benares alone there are two thousand temples and half a million of idols.' But the leaders of the Brahmo-Somaj teach a monotheism which is much like that of the Bible. They unite in the worship of a supreme and infinite God, and when speaking of Him they use language which fits the character of the God of the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures.

"As to the teachings of sacred books, Reformed Hinduism is eclectic, accepting the beautiful moral teachings of the sacred books of India, but frankly rejecting those teachings which are plainly opposed to modern scientific knowledge and to the pure ethics of Christ. These reformers reject the false astronomy, false geography, and other false theories taught by their sacred books as to the nature and movements of the bodies comprising the physical universe. They do not believe that eclipses are caused by two great dragons called Rahu and Ketu swallowing the sun and moon for a while, from time to time. They do not believe that the earth rests upon a thousand-headed snake called Ananta, the snake upon a tortoise, and the tortoise upon eight elephants, and that earthquakes take place when the snake shakes the earth while readjusting its heads for the sake of a little rest.

"Mr. Mozoomdar and other teachers of the Brahmo-Somaj profess great admiration for Christ, but it is the ethical rather than the sacrificial Christ whom they admire."

On the other hand, while Mohammedans, Christians, and Buddhists are trying to convert the Vedantists of India, the latter are showing a remarkable activity in spreading their faith in other lands. Scarcely a large city of America or Europe is without one or more Swamis, who are trying to show Christians what they think the better way. The Vedanta Society in New York maintains three native Hindu teachers and publishes an organ called *The Student*, edited by Mr. J. F. Van Haagen, be-

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sides giving several courses of public lectures each winter. There are also several other independent Hindu teachers, including the striking personality of Swami Yogananda (a converted American), and the Pundit Lallan, who is spoken of as a man of remarkable personal character. In many a small inner chamber in New York, at almost any time of the year, may be seen little gatherings of Americans, unattached to any creed and grouped about a white-turbaned, swarthy-faced representative of the Orient.

A NEW BIBLICAL ARRANGEMENT.

A BIBLE with a novel arrangement has been published by the Sunday-School Supply Company of London. It gives, *first*, the New Testament; second, the Old Testament; third, an index and most of the usual Sunday-school helps. The title is: "The Holy Bible: the Gospel of Jesus Christ the Son of God. Also the Old Testament, Containing the Promises of God, through His Prophets of the Ancient Hebrew Race."

The Christian Advocate (Meth. Episc.) says of this new Bible:

"We have received a letter from the inventor of this arrangement, in which he informs us that it is the outcome of his own experience in searching out the way to God. He has found that many who are seeking to know the truth are seriously perplexed by approaching it from the Hebrew standpoint. His conviction is that the necessity is imperious that religious truth with which such seekers come first into contact should be Christian and not Hebrew; for the Hebrews who were God's privileged, and to whom He made known his laws, deny the Christ and are still without Him. Also, 'it is desirable that in dealing with spiritual inquirers we should not lend too much authority to creeds, methods of church government, discipline, or ritual.' The introduction to the work states that 'the Old Testament is meant as a candlestick upon which the New Testament should stand: yet we have largely made it an extinguisher which puts out its light.' He does not propose in the least degree to minimize the value of the Hebrew Scriptures, nor to forget how powerful has been their mental and moral stimulus in quickening conscience, in ennobling character, and in advancing civilization; but for men who are seeking to know God and to find the way to eternal life, it is little help to place these ancient writings in their hands in the form which seems to suggest that they should be studied before the story of Christ is read. We have examined this book, and if to-day we wished to present a Bible to a person not familiar with the holy book, not so accustomed to creeds, and not so well acquainted with the relation of the New Testament to the Old as not to be perplexed, we should procure a copy of this work. For many years we did not give a copy of the whole Bible to an inquirer, and several times had the privilege of leading men to accept the Gospel who had been thoroughly prejudiced against it by the attacks made upon the whole Bible by such characters as the late Robert G. Ingersoll, who devoted most of their energies to the Old Testament."

Northfield without Mr. Moody.—Northfield without Mr. Moody was hard to reconcile to the many who had known him long, and there was some doubt this summer as to the success of the religious conferences without the guidance of the founder. But now the general verdict stands that the spirit of Mr. Moody's work still dominates the place, and that a successor has been found in his eldest son William. Before his death, Mr. Moody had in mind the continuation of his life-work in the harmonious spirit he had always maintained. Writes Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin in *The Independent:*

"And he said to his elder son William: 'That must be your work.' The young man shrank from so great a responsibility, and asked: 'Do you not think, father, that a committee would be better?' But the answer was, 'That might mean divided counsels; but I believe all will rally around you.' That faith is now fully justified. Mr. Will Moody, as everybody here affectionately calls him, has persisted with remarkable modesty, dignity, and grace. Like his father in many ways, he has made no attempt to imitate him. If he lacks the clear and ringing note of certitude to which we have been accustomed, it is to be remembered that he is still a very young man; and he has what for him is better, unaffected simplicity combined with sufficient decision. The universal opinion seems to be that he is an ideal chairman for such a conference. He attempts nothing that he can not do; is brief and to the point in any statements that he must make; genial to all; willing to hear suggestions; and self-reliant enough to decide promptly for himself, and act on his decisions."

Dr. Hamlin believes that there was the same religious intensity of feeling this year as was manifest heretofore, and the same purpose to clarify, deepen, and enrich the spiritual life. In everything, he says, Mr. Moody's spirit was felt to pervade Northfield, and no more fitting monument to the great evangelist could be erected than the permanent schools he established to further the work of Christian education.

Growth of Theosophy in Germany.—Modern theosophy, which since the death of Mme. Blavatsky, and later of William Q. Judge, has shown a tendency to disintegrate organically in America, has nevertheless continued to make progress as a pure system of thought. In Germany particularly the movement is said to be growing. The *Alte Glaube* (June 15) cites the spread of mystical literature as a proof of this. The following summary of this article appears in *The Interior* (Presb., August 9):

"Ten years ago it was remarked as a very deplorable thing that a publication house had opened at Bietigheim, to issue the older theosophical works of Boehme, Swedenborg, etc. These were circulated in large numbers. Now there are about a dozen publishers of theosophical books; some exclusively devoted to this business. But the publications now are of the modern sort, the writings of Anglo-American theosophists, who reproduce Hindu teachings. The works of Mme. Blavatsky, Mrs. Besant, Linnett [Sinnott], Judge, etc., are translated and spread through Germany. There are also theosophic monthly and weekly journals. It is supposed there are at least 3,000 theosophists in Germany, with many more inquirers. The movement has two groups of followers; one, more Anglo-American, with center in Berlin, the other with a leader of its own, Dr. Hartmann, in Leipsic. Each group has its own organized societies. Most of the German theosophists are young men and of the educated classes. The pantheism of theosophy especially attracts them."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE treatise of Acvaghosha, known as the "Awakening of the Soul," has now for the first time been made accessible to the Western world by a translation from a Chinese translation, by a Japanese Buddhist scholar, Teitaro Suzuki. This work is esteemed in China and Japan as the most authoritative exposition of Buddhism.

IT is not generally known that for much over a thousand years—so long that no actual tradition of the first settlement is extant—a community of Jews called the Beni Israel has existed in the peninsula of Hindustan. It is believed that they came from Arabia early in the present era, and were shipwrecked upon the western coast of Asia, where settlements of the older members still remain. *The American Hebrew* (August 24) relates some interesting facts concerning them.

RUSKIN was once asked to aid in defraying some expenses incurred by a congregation who had built a new chapel. In answer to the request he wrote:

"SIR: I am scornfully amused at your appeal to me, of all the people in the world the precisely least likely to give you a farthing. My first word to all men and boys who care to hear me is, 'Don't get into debt. Starve and go to heaven—but don't borrow. Try first begging. I don't mind, if it is really needful, stealing. But don't buy things you can't pay for!' And of all manner of debtors, pious people building churches they can't pay for are the most detestable nonsense to me. Can't you preach and pray behind the hedges—or in a sand-pit—or a coal-hole—first?"

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

FEELING OF AMERICANS FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

THERE has been a considerable amount of serious self-examination among the English since (and before) Lord Salisbury's recent warning that the dislike of other peoples for the British is so strong that it must be reckoned as a dangerous factor of the future. The Liberal press of Great Britain have been quickest in the recognition of this fact and strongest in deploring it, and *The Westminster Gazette* has had a series of articles, by different writers, who undertake to account for their nation's unpopularity, and who are not satisfied that it can all be attributed to the envy of other nations. There has been, however, a consolatory feeling that a closer friendship for England exists in this country since the Spanish-American war; but even of this doubts are at times expressed. Discussing the subject, Rev. Stopford W. Brooke (the famous preacher who left the Church of England in 1880 and joined the Unitarians) writes (in *The Westminster Gazette*) as follows:

"I have spent many years in the United States, and can not yet be sure how the majority of the people feel toward England. In the Eastern States all, of course, who are of English descent have a strong interest in us. Now that is the portion of the population which the English visitor naturally meets. He is hospitably entertained by them; he is flattered by their acquaintance with his country's affairs; he is charmed by their genial manners; and he returns home very favorably impressed with American friendliness toward England. But he is judging the whole by the part. There was a time, indeed, when this section might reasonably claim to represent the general sentiment of the country. To-day, however, and more and more in the future, that will have to be sought and found in the rapidly developing States west of the Alleghanies. There is the United States with whom England will have to deal. What of the sentiment toward all this vast new population? It does not seem too much to say that the majority of them are absolutely indifferent, if not hostile like the Irish among them, to England. In California, for instance, we are familiarly known as 'blasted Britishers'; in Chicago it does not sound strange to hear men talk favorably of the probable advantage to the United States of a war between England and some continental power. Why, indeed, should the French, the Dutch, the Germans, the Scandinavians, the Russians, the Irish, who did not care for us while in Europe—why should they change toward us because they have now become citizens of the United States? The fact that New England and Virginia were once English colonies does not appeal to them; whatever patriotism they may have to spare toward another country turns naturally to their own fatherlands; and the associations, the sympathies that might be supposed to flow from the identity of the two languages, are not felt by the great mass of immigrants, who read little else than American newspapers, and will never visit England even if they desired to do so. The truth is that to most Americans, with the exception of those who claim English descent, England is at present essentially a foreign country which the United States has beaten once in war, fought twice, and may perhaps have to fight again.

"We English forget that till quite recently England has never approached the United States except to quarrel with her. . . . Surely it is a historical fact that the unanimous support we gave the United States in the Spanish war was our first real national expression of friendship toward that country. That has unquestionably done much to diminish both the dislike and the indifference of the average American for England. Still, nations have short memories for benefits. Favors are soon forgotten by those vast shifting masses of individuals, while injuries sink deep and are repeated from generation to generation. At present the American is, indeed, more inclined to be friendly toward us than ever before. He will not, indeed, hear of the word 'alliance,' and he has no intention whatever of fighting in our wars of self-interest. But he is more ready now than before to listen to the immense prophecies toward mutual good will which reside in his possession of a language, institutions, and political traditions that are common both to him and us. . . . The two nations are indeed nearer together than they were. But still let us clear our minds of illusions. The vast mass of the American nation is now not English by descent or tradition. We must win their friendship if we would permanently possess it. And, great as the Englishman is, he is still, somehow or other, lamentably deficient in the temper and the manner that calls forth affection from anybody but his own people."

THE UNITED STATES AND THE CHINESE QUESTION.

THE fact that the United States Government, as well as that of Russia, favors an early withdrawal of the allied troops from the Chinese capital has not created much surprise abroad. It is pretty well understood that the Washington authorities are not anxious to create new responsibilities, and this gives their propositions additional weight, altho, for a multitude of reasons, the Russo-American suggestion does not find approval with most of the other powers. *The Times* (London) says:

HARD PROBLEM FOR LORD SALISBURY.

THE PRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN: "Now then, where's your Chinese policy?"
THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY: "Sir, on my solemn honor, I haven't any."
—*The London Leader.*

"The United States, with a keenly disputed presidential contest impending, is not unnaturally anxious to get rid of a difficult and vexatious problem without more delay than is absolutely unavoidable, and France, probably, will follow in the wake of Russia. But other powers are not bound to disregard the general objects so clearly set forth in the American note. . . . We should be far better pleased if all the powers agreed to take part in the occupation, which is the indispensable consequence of the measures adopted for the relief of the legations. But if some desire to withdraw, for various reasons, the fact does not affect either the duty or the interests of the rest. This country, at any rate, can not desire either to secure a dominating influence for a personage such as Li Hung Chang or to bring back to Peking the empress and the reactionary faction. A thorough reform of the system of government is the first condition of safety for the Chinese Government and the best hope of its escaping an otherwise inevitable disintegration. It would perhaps be possible to set up an emperor of the ruling house with the support of the powers who would fall in with European ideas and learn to govern decently, or, perhaps, to restore, with the same support, the nominal sovereign who is now a prisoner in the hands of an ambitious old woman."

It is recognized that the United States Government, if willing to favor a proposition which does not seem acceptable in Great Britain, must be far less influenced by British diplomats than had been generally supposed. *The Westminster Gazette* (London) says:

"Incidentally it may be noted what an excellent instance is furnished by the Chinese business of the way in which nations act according to their interests. We are not saying that by way of criticism, but any one who had only read long spoon and alliance speeches would have imagined that in any possible division of the powers Great Britain and the United States would certainly have been together, with most probably Russia on the

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other side. . . . The truth is, of course, that the United States and Russia, finding a common course convenient (altho dictated by very differing reasons), have no sort of hesitation in acting together. The United States wants to get rid of the Chinese question, Russia to get rid of the other powers from China."

On the other hand, some English papers are extremely unwilling to give up the idea that there is perfect accord between the British and United States governments, or that President McKinley would assist Great Britain if his second term had begun. The London *Outlook* says:

"As for the semi-acquiescence of the United States, the move of Russia in that direction was clever; anything coming from the United States is listened to in this country. Unfortunately, besides the Chinese question, the States have an election on hand, and nobody troubles about a corn on his toe when the house is on fire. . . . In Washington Lord Salisbury has hitherto found the keynote of his foreign policy, and he will, we believe, find it there still just so soon as Mr. McKinley is relieved from electoral embarrassments."

The *Rossya* (St. Petersburg) declares that Russia's position is perfectly consistent. "Our aim was to put down a rebellion against the legitimate Government of China," says that paper; "this has been accomplished. But Germany wants more. She aims at an international occupation." The *Birshewya Viedomosti* does not believe that there is really a serious quarrel among the powers, altho some differences of opinion must be smoothed over. The *Sviet* remarks that "the proud Germans do not relish the idea that Field Marshal v. Waldersee should find no army to command when he arrives in Peking." The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says the Russians "seem to believe that people are not aware of the Russian occupation of Manchuria." The Berlin *Tageblatt* says:

"The statesmen of England and Japan must be blind if they obey Russia's friendly comand '*ôte-toi de là.*' These powers will, like Germany, refuse to be elbowed out of China, however much Russia may play the part of the 'unselfish friend' to the Chinese Government. The *Tages-Zeitung* is not sure that the United States, Great Britain, and Japan have not some secret plans, which may result in isolation of Germany, that power being placed in the position of the only open enemy of the Chinese Government, while yet diverse parts of China will quietly be annexed by the others."

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says in the main:

The United States is well aware of the difficulties of the case, hence her wish for unanimity, despite the acceptance, in principle, of the Russian proposition. France has, of course, accepted; it is not likely that the Russian Government would make such suggestions without the concurrence of Russia's ally. England may yet be prevailed upon to withdraw. Her position in the Chinese muddle is not an enviable one. The only serious opposition will probably come from Germany.

The *Temps* fears that some sort of international control is inevitable. For their own sakes, however, the powers should leave the Chinese as free as possible. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) thinks that the main question is: What will England do? —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Japanese Army.—When it was suggested that Japan be entrusted exclusively with the task of restoring order in China and liberating the Europeans there, attention was drawn to the fact that Japan has an army which may be reckoned with as second to none. Its actual organization is kept secret, as is that of other armies; but some details are given by an officer who helped to reform it, in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. We summarize as follows:

On the whole, the Japanese army may be said to be modeled on the German plan. But it is to-day essentially a Japanese army, and even its armament is chiefly Japanese. Much of the artillery is still imported from Germany and France. The C. '98 field-gun, however, with which the whole army is now equipped, and the Meidji rifle are Japan-made.

The Japanese is divided into 3 army corps, with 13 divisions, 26 brigades, or 52 regiments of infantry, of 3 battalions each. This includes the division of the guards. There are 13 regiments of cavalry of 5 squadrons each, and 13 artillery regiments with 117 batteries. In time of peace, the army numbers 3,155 officers and 84,241 men, to which are added in war 696 officers and 82,384 men. Thus the war strength is over 170,000. This does not include the militia and Landwehr, neither of which need serve abroad. They number 113,000 officers and men additional. The plans for mobilization are undoubtedly the same as in the German army, and are likely to work with great rapidity.

Twenty years ago, the Japanese army was still in a very backward state. To-day no foreign help is needed, either to organize or to command. The discipline is splendid, and of the courage of the Japanese soldiers there can be no doubt.

The *Nippon* (Tokyo) declares that Japan will not hesitate to throw her fine army into the balance, should the attitude of any of the powers make this necessary. The paper says:

"The present cabinet is quite military enough to insure military vigor, should it be necessary. The premier is a field marshal with a strong military spirit, and there are no less than three generals and two admirals in the cabinet. These men will not hesitate to make war, should it be necessary, without waiting to be egged on. The army, it is true, was originally fashioned after the German, but since then it has undergone some important alterations, and is now practically based on a Japanese model."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VERESTCHAGIN IN DEFENSE OF CHINA.

DIFFERING on nearly every other question, Count Tolstoy and V. V. Verestchagin, the Russian painter, agree with regard to the Chinese complication. They oppose any idea of reprisals and revenge, and insist that the Chinese are more sinned against than sinning. The great reformer and novelist reasons from his fundamental principle of non-resistance, but Verestchagin's point of view is different. The count, in an interview, declared himself against all attempts to force Western civilization upon China. "The religion of the Chinese," he says, "deprecates all war and violence, and Confucius, like Christ, believed in returning good for evil and conquering enemies by kindness and self-effacement. The people of the Celestial Kingdom, he asserts, are peaceable, good-natured, and tolerant, and they never would have attacked foreigners had they not been driven into fury by aggression and greed. The Chinese are satisfied with their own religion and social order and have no use for our civilization, and they have a right to ask us, who profess to seek their happiness, if we are happy ourselves.

Verestchagin, who has visited China both as a tourist and in performance of military duty and has had opportunities for study and observation, writes a long article for the St. Petersburg *Novosti* in praise of Chinese character. We condense and translate the more interesting passages of his contribution:

The philosophical direction of Chinese thought should have deterred us from expressing any contempt for that great nation. The fact that they call us barbarians and foreign devils shows that they do not fear us, but are filled with hatred and detestation. The Chinaman is very intelligent, and his apparent obtuseness is the result of our inability to appreciate his view of life—a philosophical view. The Chinese understand perfectly well the benefits of our civilization and the utility of our inventions, and gradually they assimilate them. But they do not consider themselves bound to reject all their past and sacrifice traditions of thousands of years in matters of faith, life, dress, etc. They ask: 'Why cut off the pigtail; why change our religion, or give up convenient forms of dress? Is humanity completing its age on earth that we should be in a hurry?'

"This is the attitude of the Chinese toward change. They are

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not willing to be pressed and hurried, and their slowness seems to me preferable to the eagerness of the Japanese, who, in thirty years, have revolutionized the effects of thousands of years. Such precipitancy introduces division into society, and while the few advance the many remain behind, and mutual understanding ceases. The Chinese population lives a common spiritual life, and is animated just now by a common hatred against the 'civilizers at all hazards.'

"In respect to the missionaries, it is really embarrassing to speak. The Chinese 'converts' are tempted by material advantages, nothing else, and Christian love is never instilled into their minds. They are required to adhere to this or that denomination, but not to embrace the essence of Christian teaching. Let a Protestant Chinese convert ask employment of the Catholic missionaries, and he will be shown the door. No, join *our* sect, and then you will get help!

"The Chinaman is obedient, thrifty, industrious, and not at all fanatical. If he has a vice, it is the love of opium, and this is due to Western influences. Opium has been forced on China from commercial motives. The Chinaman is orderly, scrupulous in fulfilling his contracts, and patient. His garden and orchard are object-lessons to us in the skill shown in utilizing every inch of ground, every nook and corner. The Chinaman speaks a more literary language than the average Westerner, and is more accommodating and polite. All our social courtesies are the faintest reflection of the refined urbanity which characterizes the Chinese. In the matter of cooking the Chinese yield only to the French, perhaps."

Verestchagin touches upon many other aspects of Chinese life. He considers their educational system excellent in conception, but too complete for practise, and admits that it is a failure. The dishonesty of the high officials he admits to be extreme. It is no unusual occurrence, he says, to pay government employees of high grades in counterfeit coin. The money is accepted and a receipt duly given, for complaint would be useless. The cheated official must find means of recouping himself. In conclusion, Verestchagin says that so real and profound is Chinese indifference to death that the killing of 50,000 or even 100,000 of them would produce absolutely no impression on the people. They can not be terrorized into any concessions, and if the world is to be at peace with them, concord must be brought about in some other way.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GERMAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

THE appointment of a German to the chief command in China has not been received with unalloyed pleasure everywhere. The Germans themselves have their misgivings in the matter, and the national vanity of many newspaper men has been hurt in other countries. Apart from this, everybody seems to agree that, personally, Graf v. Waldersee is a very good choice. He is not only a capable officer, but an accomplished diplomat, and he will evidently have need of all his talents. The *Boersen Courier* (Berlin) says:

"No doubt the field-marshal will encounter much unwillingness among the generals who are to place themselves under his leadership, and these officers may have secret instructions from their several governments, by which the task of Graf v. Waldersee will be rendered still more difficult. A merely nominal commander-in-chief can not surmount such obstacles. Unsuccessful operations are unavoidable under such circumstances, and his reputation must suffer in consequence."

On the other hand, the Graf has an opportunity to earn high fame, for if he manages to secure the loyalty of his nominal subordinates, it will undoubtedly be due to his own exertions. Even now it is said pretty openly that his authority is very limited. *The Standard* (London) says:

"For the sake of convenience, he may be designated generalissimo or commander-in-chief of the combined forces; but it must not be supposed that he will exercise the kind of authority over the mixed contingents in China which Lord Roberts, for example, wields in South Africa. His position will be more like that of a president of a council of officers, bound to recognize that his subordinates must necessarily have views of their own, and that they will be furnished with advices from their governments which may not always be identical with those he will himself receive. In the field and on the march his orders will be carried out with the disciplined precision essential for success in tactical operations. But on the larger questions of strategy and policy, the various detachments will be guided by the mandates obtained from home, and they must have, at least, a consultative voice in the decisions that may be adopted."

The London *Spectator* hints that Germany may wish to obtain some advantages through the appointment, and says:

"The appointment of this great officer, who has an American wife, is most satisfactory in itself, but it indicates that William II. means to take the lead in the war with China, that he regards the affair as a *very* great one, and that he will be compelled to secure advantages for his country commensurate with its effort. 'Do, ut des,' is not only Bismarck's saying, but a maxim of German statecraft."

Some Socialist papers have hinted that not all the men sent to China from Germany are *bona-fide* volunteers. The authorities investigated, and it was discovered that some of the volunteers, afraid that their relatives might object, had written home that they were *ordered* to China. Over 150,000 men offered their services. The press has been doing its best to prevent an excess of excitement, and such undoubtedly loyal papers as the *Kölnische Zeitung*, the *National Zeitung*, and *Vossische* warn against such adventures as Napoleon III.'s disastrous Mexican campaign.

The French certainly are not well pleased, but the remarkable fact should be noted that not a single French paper indulges in attacks upon Germany. They blame their own Government for the appointment of a German instead of a Frenchman. The following from the *Petit Journal* is typical:

"The comparative weakness of the German contingent and the secondary importance of German interests in China hardly gave William II. a leading rôle. France and Russia are more important, and logically they should have been the leaders. But our Government has permitted our officers to be insulted and calumniated, and so we could not, unfortunately, demand the chief command for a French general. Yet, if M. Delcassé had known his business better, our soldiers might have been spared the pain of serving under a man who conquered them in 1870."

The *République Française* declares that it is unconstitutional to place French soldiers under a foreign commander. Russia acquiesces, ostensibly because, according to the *Novosti* (St. Petersburg), Germany has to avenge the death of her ambassador; in reality, because a German commander will least arouse the jealousy of other nations. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) argues in the main as follows:

Even if we were to say that we wished the appointment of a German, nobody would believe us; but circumstances alter cases. A Japanese was not suitable. Japan's army is not old enough to justify such a choice, and the appointment would have given her undue influence. The Russian Admiral Alexeyeff has shown his ability at Tien-Tsin; but England would not accept a Russian. On the other hand, the British papers claimed that British generals alone possess sufficient ability to lead an army. Recent historical developments render the acceptance of this doctrine impossible. France and Germany had able commanders to offer, both are comparatively neutral, and the choice of a German appears very natural.

The *Journal des Débats* is not a government organ, but, like the *Kölnische Zeitung*, it has the enviable reputation of being able to express the opinions of that portion of its countrymen who make or mar the destiny of the nation. The Vienna *Freie Presse*, which also may claim a place among the hundred most important dailies of the world, hopes everything from General v. Waldersee's personal ability. It says:

"Graf Waldersee gives every guaranty that he will suit the

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occasion. He is an able soldier and an able leader. Moreover, he is a trusted diplomat, and no better man could be found to match civilization with semi-barbarity. His marriage with an American woman connects him with the new continent, and the Japanese, who value German knowledge, will naturally look up to him."

Die Nation (Berlin) reviews the opinions of foreign nations, and does not find much comfort therein. It says:

"Before Graf Waldersee has prepared for his voyage, every attempt has been made abroad to lessen his prestige. Even in Russia it is made unmistakably clear that, altho the Czar has consented to the nomination of a German field-marshal, he has not the least idea of deviating in the least from the political program upon which he has agreed with the French and other nations. France, on the other hand, has given nothing more than a provisional consent to the arrangement. . . . But this consent was given for the province of Pe-chi-li alone. Lord Salisbury showed considerable hesitation when the matter was first submitted to him, and England laid special stress on the fact that the Yang-tse valley must not be included in the sphere of operations, that being regarded as English property. Of course Russia stipulated that Manchuria should not be touched. The United States Government appears to have been most friendly.

"The general feeling among the nations seems to be that when Graf Waldersee arrives in China there will be nothing for him to do."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ABDUL HAMID'S JUBILEE.

ABDUL HAMID, the Sultan of Turkey, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign September 1. It has been in many respects a very remarkable reign, for the Sultan found his realms very unquiet and his enemies so active that the early dissolution of Turkey was expected by most diplomats. All this has been changed in the face of the greatest difficulties.

The first serious danger which threatened him was a complete destruction of his empire by its most persistent enemy, Russia; but the powers stepped in, and he escaped with the loss of Batoum, Kars, and Bulgaria, and, as the latter became independent, Russia's victory was somewhat barren. The war, nevertheless, left Turkey in a very exhausted state, and this fact was taken advantage of by England to wrest Cyprus and Egypt from her. The revolt in Eastern Rumelia, which was afterward added to Bulgaria, proved another serious loss. Meanwhile the Sultan, under the most trying financial difficulties, had modernized his army. The Germans were quick to note the military energy which still remained in the apparently decaying empire, and some of the best Prussian talent, including the celebrated Field Marshal v. Moltke, assisted in forming the Turkish army. Abdul Hamid managed to obtain the personal friendship of the present German Emperor, and the *entente* thus created must necessarily be a check to Russian attacks upon the dominions of either sovereign. The attempt of Greece to wrest Macedonia from Turkey ended in the speedy and complete defeat of the Greeks, and altho the Sultan was forced to relinquish Crete at the demand of all Europe, the prestige of Turkey really increased. The lesson has not been lost upon Abdul Hamid, and he is now quietly but effectively building up a navy.

The fiscal system has been much improved, the war debt paid, and there is a little money left for a sudden mobilization. Schools and colleges have been built in great numbers, brigandage has been rigorously put down, at least in European Turkey, railroads intersect the country in all directions, and modern improvements have been made use of to beautify the most important cities. Above all, it is said that the Sultan's private life is such that the character of his people has been affected for the better by it. Polygamy is not carried on to such an extent as formerly, and much more attention is paid to the education of women.

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"If we would find in Europe a sovereign whose rule is beset by similar difficulties, we must turn to the Emperor-King of Austria-Hungary. In both empires, these difficulties precede from the same fundamental causes—the coexistence of diverse races, which not only are opposed to the hegemony of a dominant race, but live in constant friction with each other. . . . The victorious war of Turkey against Greece is not so much the cause as the proof of Turkey's revival. It is a significant fact that, quietly and unostentatiously, Turkey is reforming her navy as well as her army. Her economic progress is undoubtedly due to the fact that the Ottoman Government has not, like China, endeavored to exclude foreign enterprise, but rather has encouraged it. This alone could arouse Turkey from her torpor. Will she maintain herself? It would seem to us that this depends entirely upon her ability to keep order among the different races. The task is not easy. Semi-independent tribes must be properly impressed with the authority of the central government. Still more difficult is it to keep order among the Christians, such as the population of Macedonia, where Bulgarians, Greeks, Rumanians, and Servians are continually at loggerheads. Yet this preservation of peace is the main condition on which Turkey's existence as a state depends, for interference from outside tends to destroy her political existence."

On the whole, the press of Europe admits that the Sultan has performed his difficult task skilfully. The Germans, as may be expected, are loudest in their praise. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"In Germany, every one who recognizes the Sultan's great qualities joins in the congratulations he receives from his people. Sultan Abdul Hamid has strengthened and advanced the states he rules under the most trying difficulties. That he gladly avails himself of German assistance in his work proves that he is aware of Germany's unselfish Oriental policy, which leads us really to wish for and assist the development of those great qualities which distinguish his people."

The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* expresses itself to the following effect:

That the Sultan's own people should be joined by the diplomatic corps in congratulating him must meet with the approval of all who are not directly his enemies, and we certainly are not. But the German press goes beyond that. It eulogizes the Sultan in a manner which is not its custom when foreign rulers are concerned. Clearly the time is past when Germany "would not risk the bones of a single Pommeranian grenadier to solve the problem of the Orient."

In England, even the Conservatives are inclined to speak of Abdul Hamid as "the great assassin," ever since Lord Salisbury's admission that Great Britain backed "the wrong horse" when she upheld Turkey after the Russo-Turkish war. Yet *The Standard* (London) says:

"As for the people who are of Abdul Hamid's race and creed, they ask for little and they get as much as they want. The hardy Anatolian peasant leaves home willingly to serve his lord, with pay or without it, with half rations or with none. On the whole, it may be claimed for the sovereign who is now to receive the plaudits of his people that he has been true to his trust, so far as they interpret the scope of that mandate. Nor, as will be seen from the summaries of his career contributed by our correspondents to-day, has he quite neglected the educational and social advancement of his subjects. We would not veil the grave faults of his administration, or extenuate the crimes committed under his authority. But if sober-minded Englishmen can not associate themselves with all the eulogies that Abdul Hamid will receive on this jubilee occasion, they will be equally reluctant to indorse the extravagant vituperation of which he has been the subject. They will consider the circumstances in which he acceded to power, and the difficulties under which he has exercised it."

The St. James's Gazette, however, remarks:

"There is humor in this universal 'kotow' to a sovereign whom Europe four years ago denounced personally as a murderer, and whom even his subjects regard as having brought their faith, of which he is Caliph, into contempt. This change of front from our attitude of four years ago can only (or largely) be ascribed to pure admiration of the brute courage of the Turkish troops, which, overcivilized as we may be, still seems to be a trump card among earthly virtues, possibly also to a reverence for the 'slimness' of the Sultan, who has played off power against power, retained medieval methods and brutalities—and yet survived."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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"Is he, indeed?" rejoined Mr. Snawley, looking at the poor little urchin as if he were some extraordinary natural "He goes down with me to-morrow, sir," said Squeers his luggage that he is a-sitting upon now. ... to bring, sir, two suits of cl...

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Winter writes from Annaberg, July 10, 1900:

The Dead Sea, which for thousands of years has been a forsaken solitude in the midst of a desert, on whose waves no rudder has been seen for centuries, is to have a line of motor-boats in the future. Owing to the continued increase in traffic and the influx of tourists, a shorter route is to be found between Jerusalem and Kerak, the ancient capital of the Land of Moab. The first little steamer, built at one of the Hamburg docks, is about one hundred feet long, and began the voyage to Palestine on June 16. An order has already been given for the building of a second steamer. The one already built and on the way is named *Prodromos* (that is, "forerunner"). It will carry thirty-four persons, together with freight of all kinds. The promoters of this new enterprise are the inmates of a Greek cloister in Jerusalem. The management of the line is entirely in German hands. The trade of Kerak with the desert is to-day of considerable importance. It is the main town of any commercial standing east of the Jordan and the Dead Sea. Its population consists of about 1,800 Christians and 6,000 Moslems. The merchants of Hebron are among the chief frequenters of the markets of Kerak.

Consul Tourgée writes from Bordeaux, June 25, 1900:

During the past two weeks, two very significant economic statements have been attributed to the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Public Works of the Republic of France. Both are said to have been made from the tribune in the Chamber of Deputies and are reported in all the daily journals. The former is said to have declared that the deficiency of the present wheat crop in France, in excess of the surplus remaining over of the crops of 1898 and 1899, will amount to about 30,000,000 bushels. This is, of course, a matter of importance to the American wheat-grower as a factor in the price of his product. Its value as an element of the world's demand for the present crop depends on two things: (1) the reliability on the estimate of the surplus still on hand of the last two harvests; (2) the reliability of the forecast with regard to the amount of the defi-

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ciency of the present crop. There are not lacking those who question the accuracy of the estimates in both respects.

The other ministerial statement, which seems to me to be of serious importance to American manufacturers, is the declaration made by the Minister of Public Works in answer to an attack upon him for having purchased a number of Baldwin locomotives for the use of the state railways of France, to the detriment and discredit of French builders. His defense was that all the metal-working establishments of France had orders for several years to come, so that the only means by which the roads could be supplied with traction power immediately necessary was by purchase from American builders, who alone were able to fill such orders without delay. If this statement is true, it reveals an economic condition that may be of interest to American metal-workers. While France has an immense surplus of unskilled and agricultural laborers, whose wages range from 40 to 60 cents per day, it seems from this statement that the supply of skilled machinists and constructive metal workers is far below the actual demand, or else that the employment of capital in this direction has not kept pace with the extraordinary demands of the last two or three years.

This view would seem to be sustained by an experience of this consulate. During the last two months, an effort has been in progress to induce an American shipbuilder of reputation to establish a branch shipyard here. There seemed to be no reason why a profitable arrangement should not be made. French capitalists are eager to invest in steel ships. The bounty given by the Government is in itself very attractive. The prices offered by parties desiring to own ships were much in advance of what is paid in other countries. The parties interested stood ready to guarantee contracts enough at the outset to keep the works fully occupied for ten years at prices quite in excess of those prevailing in American yards. The builder—a man thoroughly versed in his profession and not lacking financial backing—came, looked the matter over, and said: "There is but one thing in the way: can I get the steel required for such an amount of work, delivered in such quantities and at such terms as to justify me in contracting to deliver finished work at specified times? I can import the labor if required, but I doubt if I can import steel with a duty of $16 to $18 a ton and build ships at a profit. If I can get French steel delivered on time in the quantities required, I am ready to conclude a contract at any moment." I am not informed as to the result of his investigation of the matter. I do not even know that it is completed. I only know that the contract is not concluded, and that English, or perhaps German, builders are being solicited to establish branch yards here to build French ships in France. As it is a matter of many millions, I was naturally anxious that an American builder might see his way clear to make the venture; but if he can not, I trust another may be induced to come, for I think the immediate future will make no more pressing demand on France than for more ships.

PERSONALS.

Lord Russell's Beginning at the Bar.—Among stories of Lord Russell's early life is that of his successful competition for the prize essay of the Newry Institute. The subject was "The age we live in; its tendencies and exigencies." Young Russell, who was then in his eighteenth year, treated the theme in such a manner as to carry off the prize. His first success at the bar, it is said, was obtained by persistence in a case after his leader, Mr. Edwin James, had thrown up his brief. The judge, Mr. Justice Compton, was rather testy when the junior rose, and pointedly asked, "Don't you know, sir, that your leader has left the court?" Mr. Russell, without flinching, said he did, but there were some points which he thought it his duty to lay before the jury. "Oh, go on!" said the judge ironically; soon afterward interrupting to ask this audacious young

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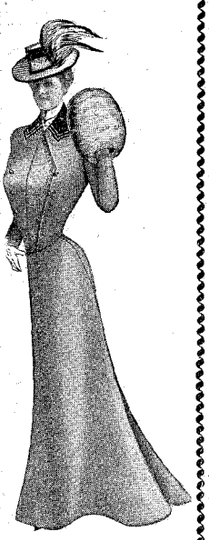

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counsel's name. "Charles Russell," said the barrister, with every confidence, and calmly resumed his speech. In the course of that speech he conquered the prejudice of the judge, who, at its close, before himself addressing the jury, confessed to Mr. Russell that he had thought him at first guilty of great impertinence in putting himself forward to address the jury after his leader had abandoned the case: but that he had entirely justified himself by his ability and skill.—*London Daily News.*

A New Lincoln Story.—"In my capacity as secretary and treasurer of the Ohio State Republican Committee," said John J. Janney, of Columbus, O., "I went to the capital to see the President. I was admitted with about one hundred and fifty others. It was Lincoln's habit occasionally to admit a lot of people at the same time and hear each individual's case with all the others listening. I took a seat to one side, as I wanted to see him and hear him while he tried those cases. I shall never forget the simple and great man as he sat listening to the troubles of all kinds that were put before him. He seemed to go to the bottom of every case at once and to give simple justice all the time. The last one of the crowd was a girl who was deaf and dumb. All she wanted was to see the President. Lincoln sat there for almost half an hour and wrote answers on the girl's tablet and talked with her in that way.

"Finally my time came, and Lincoln turned and saw me sitting to one side. I had never met him but the one time some years before in Columbus, but he knew me at once and said: 'Have you been here all this time? Why didn't you let me know it?' And then he went on to talk about various things. Finally he said: "You are going to defeat Sammy out in your district this time, aren't you?' referring to a Democratic candidate for Congress in Ohio. I told him I thought so. Then he continued: 'I understand that Sammy is a great friend of mine—just as warm a friend as I have. He reminds me of a hog that old Sam Brown had. It got out and was gone for some time. Sam could see where it had been rooting along the creek, and he said one morning to one of his sons that the boy was to go along one side of the creek and Brown himself would go along the other, 'for I think,' said he, 'that the hog is on both sides of the creek.'"—*Indianapolis Press.*

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Split in the Party.—FIRST POPULIST: "Why, of course, the Yaller Peril means the Chinese!"

SECOND POPULIST: "Aw, shucks! It means the gold standard!"—*Puck.*

INTELLIGENT RUSTIC: "They tell me as 'ow 'Enery's boy 'as got wounded in the Transvaal."

MRS. GUMMINS: "Lor' a mussy me! And what part of 'im might that be?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Taking Risks.—TOWSON: "Is your daughter a finished musician?"

YORKRODE: "Not yet, but the neighbors are making threats."—*Baltimore American.*

A Quick Answer.—"Paw, what is stage-fright?" asked the boy, opening his bag of popcorn. "Stage-fright?" repeated his father, pointing to a veteran of the chorus; "why, there is one."—*Philadelphia Record.*

A Good Reason.—"Why do you allow that waiter to stand constantly back of that newly-married couple?" "Because they keep giving him orders—to get him out of their way."—*Meggendorfer Blätter.*

Where Mothers Come Handy.—"No, I never leave my married daughters in summer." "Afraid their children would get sick?" "Oh, no; but they might get some jelly started that wouldn't jell."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Confusing.—"Oh!" exclaimed the little city girl, "look at the mama cow and the little baby cow."

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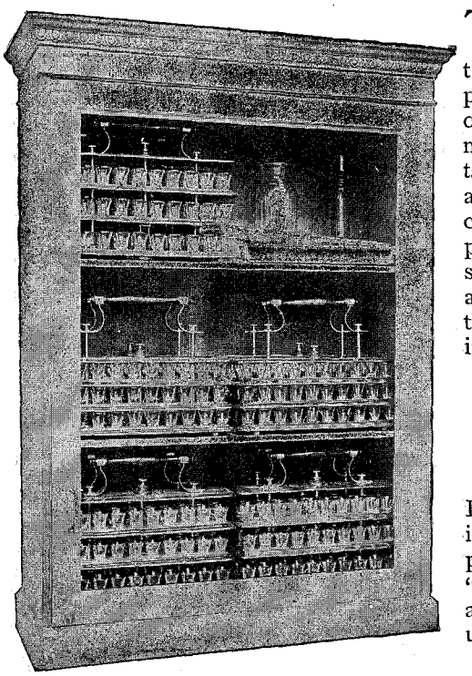

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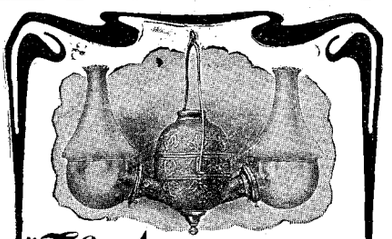

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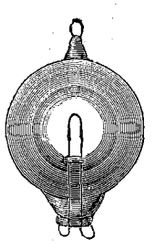

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"That," said the big country cousin, "happens to be a baby bull." "Oh, yes. That's what you call a bull pup, isn't it?"—*Philadelphia Press.*

P'r'aps Not.—"Seems to me I've met you somewhere, sir. I can't recall your name, but I'm sure I've been in your company before." "I think not, sir, but you know best. I'm the keeper of the House of Correction."—*Pick-Me-Up.*

A Fool Reckoning.—ST. PETER: "There is an 'X' marked opposite to your name; can you explain that?"

O'TOOLE: "Most likely that's thim ten dollars Oi borried from Misther O'Grady."—*Harlem Life.*

Obliging.—FIRST TRAVELER: "Can we have beds here to-night?"

OBLIGING HOSTESS: "Oh, yes, sir."

FIRST TRAVELER: "Have you—er—any—er—insects in this house?"

OBLIGING HOSTESS: "No, sir. But we can get you some?"—*Punch.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

September 17.—Li Hung Chang, according to despatches, has reached Tien-Tsin.

Prince Ching has requested the powers to instruct their ministers in Peking to begin peace negotiations immediately.

A German naval battalion captured the town of Liang; one hundred Boxers were killed.

September 18.—The German Government, in a note to the powers, says that the first step toward peace will necessitate the surrender of those leaders who instigated the outrages against international law.

Count von Waldersee reaches Hongkong.

September 19.—A large force of Boxers and Chinese regulars were defeated with heavy loss near Peking by German marines and Bengal lancers.

An imperial edict appoints Li Hung Chang, Prince Ching, and Shang as peace negotiators for China.

September 20.—The allies stormed and captured the Pei-Tang forts near Peking, resulting in great losses.

An Anglo-American expedition, 1,300 strong, has been sent to take possession of San-Hai-Tien.

An American post-office has been established at Tien-Tsin.

September 21.—The mixed forces of British and Americans, commanded by Gen. James H. Wilson, captures the Chinese city of Pei-Ta-Chu.

Count von Waldersee arrives at Woo-Sung.

September 22.—Count von Waldersee reviews 5,000 foreign troops at Shanghai.

Li Hung Chang issues a proclamation calling upon people and soldiers to exterminate the Boxers.

September 23.—Prince Tuan, Kang Yi, and other leaders in the Boxer outrages are to be promoted by the imperial Government to posts of honor.

Minister Conger and Mr. Rockhill hold a conference in Peking; Boxer activity is reported near Peking.

SOUTH AFRICA.

September 18.—Fighting between the British and the Boers is reported at Komate Port, on the Transvaal frontier.

Lord Roberts reports the capture of fifty locomotives, and mentions some minor engagements with the burghers.

September 19.—The British have occupied Nelspruit on the Delagoa Bay Railway.

President Kruger has accepted the offer of a Dutch war-ship to convey him to Holland from Lorenzo Marques.

September 20.—Lord Roberts reports the scattering and dispersion of the remnants of the Boer army in Eastern Transvaal, many of them taking refuge in Portuguese territory.

September 21.—Lord Roberts reports the capture of 38 cars of flour, a car of coffee, and 19

SENT FREE AND PREPAID.

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Stomach troubles are so common and in most cases so obstinate to cure that people are apt to look with suspicion on any remedy claiming to be a radical, permanent cure for dyspepsia and indigestion. Many such pride themselves on their acuteness in never being humbugged, especially in medicines.

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Now Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are vastly different in one important respect from ordinary proprietary medicines for the reason that they are not a secret patent medicine, no secret is made of their ingredients, but analysis shows them to contain the natural digestive ferments, pure aseptic pepsin, the digestive acids, Golden Seal, bismuth, hydrastis and nux. They are not cathartic, neither do they act powerfully on any organ, but they cure indigestion on the common sense plan of digesting the food eaten thoroughly before it has time to ferment, sour and cause the mischief. This is the only secret of their success.

Cathartic pills never have and never can cure indigestion and stomach troubles because they act entirely on the bowels, whereas the whole trouble is really in the stomach.

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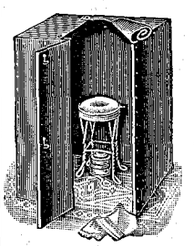

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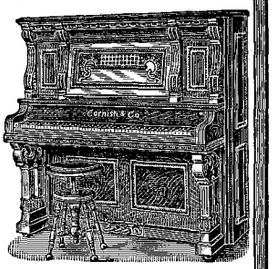

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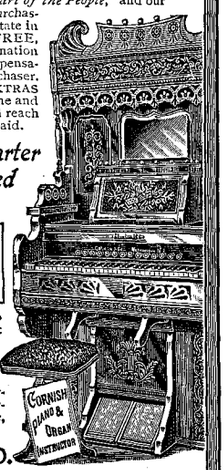

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All the advantages of trays with a table to play on. Hidden pockets for cards to play sixteen hands. No lost or mixed cards. Each player has four leads in sixteen hands. No errors or confusion possible. The table is a substantial piece of furniture, in oak or mahogany. It folds when not in use, Price $6.00 f.o.b. cars, Green Bay. Wis. Explanatory circular free. GEO. H. RICE, Green Bay, Wis.

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damaged locomotives by General Pole-Carew at Watervaloudon.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 17.—Five fresh cases of plague are reported at Glasgow, four being in one family.

September 18.—The Netherlands States-General were reopened by Queen Wilhelmina, who referred, in the speech from the throne, to the work of the Peace Conference.

In two engagements in the Sahara desert, the French sustain losses at the hands of the Berber tribesmen.

September 19.—Mr. Griscom, United States chargé d'affaires at Constantinople, has demanded of the Porte the release of an Armenian who is a naturalized American citizen.

Philippines: A Manila despatch says that an engagement between 1,000 Filipinos and detachments of the Thirteenth and Thirty-seventh United States infantry regiments results in loss of 12 Americans killed, 26 wounded, and 5 missing.

September 20.—*Philippines:* Despatches from General MacArthur announce renewed activity of insurgents around Luzon.

September 21.—The Kurutu and Tabuai islands have been formerly annexed to France by the governor of Tahiti, at the request of the natives.

September 23.—*Philippines:* A despatch from Manila says that Señor Buencamino has received from Aguinaldo an answer to his peace proposals. The Filipino leader declines to consider them.

Lord Salisbury in a manifesto urges the British voters to give the Government a strong parliamentary majority to deal effectively with the South African and Chinese questions.

Marshal Arsenio Martinez de Campos, former captain-general of Cuba and a noted Spanish soldier, dies in Spain.

Domestic.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN:

September 17.—William J. Bryan's letter of acceptance renews his pledge that if elected he will not be a candidate for reelection, declares imperialism to be the paramount issue, and reiterates the demand for free silver.

The Colorado Republicans at Denver nominate Frank C. Goudy for governor.

September 19.—*Cuba:* The province of Santiago elected six Nationalists and one Republican to the Cuban Constitutional convention.

September 21.—E. L. Bronson, of New Haven, was named by the Democrats of Connecticut for governor.

September 23.—The Labor Party of Montana have nominated J. A. Ferguson for governor.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler has declared that under no conditions will he be a candidate for United States Senator against Senator E. W. Pettus.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

September 17.—The great coal strike, reported to be the largest on record, was begun in the anthracite coal regions in Pennsylvania, and 112,000 men are said to have quite work.

September 18.—The presentation of tablets to battle-ships *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* takes place at Portsmouth.

Galveston despatches state that the death list will probably reach 6,000.

September 19.—The Philippine Commissioners, in a report on affairs in the islands, say that if the present policy is continued as a result of the presidential election, the insurrection will come to an end within sixty days.

September 20.—It is announced that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal company will raise the miners' wages ten per cent.

Ex-Governor Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts declines the post of ambassador to Italy.

September 21.—Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, the famous surgeon, died at his home in this city.

The population of Dubuque, Iowa, is 36,297 as against 30,311 in 1890, an increase of 5,196 or 19.75 per cent.

September 22.—Order prevailed in the anthracite coal-mining regions; but troops are still guarding the troublesome districts.

September 23.—The yellow fever is increasing in Havana.

PARIS AWARD FOR THE PRUDENTIAL.

The award of gold medals for American exhibits has just been made at the Paris Exposition, and the first and only life insurance company in the United States to get a gold medal or an award of any kind is The Prudential.

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The Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattress, $15.

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We pay express charges to your door.

We sell on the distinct agreement that you may return it at our expense and get your money back (without dispute) if not satisfactory in every way at the end of **Thirty Nights' Free Trial**, and positively guarantee that the best $50 hair mattress made is not its equal in cleanliness, durability or comfort.

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This is all we ask. We want you to know about our mattress **even if you have made up your mind not to buy one.** Simply send your address on a postal for our 72-page book "The Test of Time."

2 feet 6 inches wide, 25 lbs.	$ 8.35	All 6 feet 3 in. Long.
3 feet wide, 30 lbs.	10.00	
3 feet 6 inches wide, 35 lbs.	11.70	
4 feet wide, 40 lbs.	13.35	
4 feet 6 inches wide, 45 lbs.	15.00	

If made in two parts 50 cents extra.

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CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST,"]

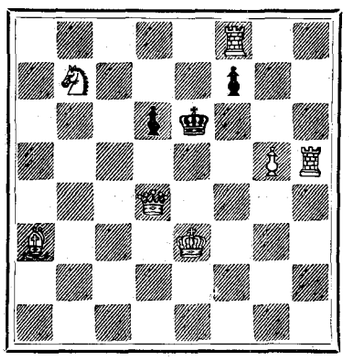
Problem 504.

"TWO-ERS ARE EASY."

Introduction by Reichelm.

"Oh, two-movers are easy and can be readily solved by any practical player," remarked a well-known expert on a certain occasion. "Quite true," answered Mr. Samuel Loyd, who was present, "and no doubt you can solve this little two-er at a glance." Loyd set up this position, and the expert proceeded to look at it. He thought he had it about several dozen times, but on each occasion a defense was found that knocked out a would-be solution. After about an hour's mental anxiety the expert gave it up, only to be astonished to find that after all a mate in the two moves was possible in the position. The move that solves it had never occurred to him.

Black—Three Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

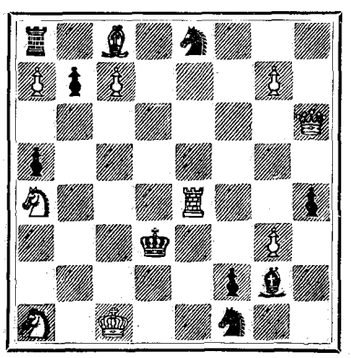
White mates in two moves.

Problem 505.

By A. F. MACKENZIE.

Prize-Winner International Tourney of Palermo Chess-Club.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 498.

Key-move, Q—B 8.

The copy giving names of those who solved this problem was lost in transit. If it is found we will publish names of solvers.

No. 499.

Key-move, Q - Kt 7.

No. 500.

1. P—K 8(R) / K—B 4	2. P—R 8(Q) / K—Q 3		3. Q—B 6, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 5		3. Q—R 7, mate
	2. ..... / K—Kt 4		3. Q—Q 5 or R—K 5, mate
1. ..... / K x P	2. P—R 8 (Kt) / K—Kt 4		3. R—K 5, mate

Several solvers sent P—K 8 (Q) ch as the key-move. This will not force mate in three moves: 1 P—K 8 (Q) ch, K x P; 2 P—R 8 (Kt), Black K can not move, hence a stalemate.

Both problems (499, 500) solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; B. J. Richmond, Cumberland, Md.; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.; the Rev. F W. Reeder, Depauville, N. Y.; H. Meyer, Milwaukee; G. G. Lyell, Brookhaven, Mass.; M. Bukofzer, Paterson, N. J.; W. C. W. Renshaw, Boyce, Va.; the Rev. A. De R. Meares, Hyattsville, Md.; J. W. Brightman, Crockett, Tex.

499 (only): F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; J. W. Fulton, Milwaukee; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; B. Hesse, Saginaw, Mich.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.

500 (only): N. Weil, Calhoun, Ky.

Comments (499): "The mechanical arrangement is admirable" I. W. B.; "This subtle setting of a worn-out theme contains both delicacy and poise, in view of which the minor defects are unimportant"—H. W. B.; "Very easy with duals galore"—W. W.; "Should have won first prize"—J. G. L.; "Good"—R. J. M.; "The problem adjudged superior to this should be interesting indeed"—W. R. C.; "Beautiful and ingenious"—G. D.; "Quite pretty"—F. S. F.; "Very easy, but full of interest on account of good tries, notable Q—Q Kt 3"—J. W. F.

(500): "A clever and curious conceit"—I. W. B.; "A gem. Its solution cost me ten minutes of pleasurable worry"—H. W. B.; "Very pretty of its kind. The mates are good"—W. W.; "A curiosity"—J. G. L.; "An intricate 3-mover"—H. W. F.; "A perfect little gem"—B. A. R.; "The trouble is to tell when to move the K P, and *not* to make it a Queen"—N. W.

In addition to those reported, B. H., M. B., and H. M. got 498.

The Composite Game.

Ruy Lopez.

White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—K B 3
4 Castles	Kt x P
5 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
6 Q—K 2	P x P
7 B—K Kt 5	B—K 2
8 B x B	Q x B
9 Kt x P	B—Q 2
10 B x Kt	B x B
11 P—K B 3	Kt—B 3
12 R—Q sq	Q x Q
13 Kt x Q	Castles.
14 Kt—Q B 3	Q R—Q sq.

W. T. Smith, Galesburg, Ill., when sending Black's 14th move writes: "My move, Q R—Q sq, is in view of releasing the Bishop and supporting the Q P with Q B P."

Murray Marble points out what seems to be the fact, that if White had played 11 R—K sq, he would have won a piece.

An International Problem-Tourney.

A Problem-Tourney to celebrate the Paris Exhibition is arranged for. Six classes of problems including end-games: 1, Two-move direct mates; prizes, 60, 30, 15 francs. 2, Three-move direct mates: prizes, 80, 60, 30, 20 francs. 3, Four-move direct mates; prizes, 100, 70, 50, 30 francs. 4, Three-move sui-mates; prizes 50, 25 francs. 5, Four-move sui-mates; prizes, 60, 30 francs. 6, End-game studies; prizes, 80, 60, 40 francs. The competition is open until December 15, 1900.

Steinitz's Theory.

As is well-known, Steinitz always advocated theories which are nothing short of a denial of tactics of the past. Briefly expressed, his principal thesis has been that there is a defense to every attack; that the attacking player exposes himself to great dangers which threaten his position, and that with proper play in most cases he should be made to pay the penalty of his aggressiveness. These remarks apply particularly to attacks in the openings, such as are exemplified in the games of the immortal Paul Morphy. He mostly conquered his opponents by such aggressive tactics as Steinitz condemns, and produced gems of imaginative strategy which will remain the admiration and delight of Chess-players for all time to come. Mr. Steinitz insisted that with a proper understanding of the principles of defense, with close reasoning, such success, in attacks on the lines already indicated, however ingeniously conceived, should be impossible. Acting on these maxims, Steinitz had for many years notoriously defied attacks, both in the opening and in the middle game, and, if the expression may be permitted, on the astute and clever engineering by which he builded up his position, gained imperceptibly, tho surely, slight strategical advantages, which by hard play he usually succeeded in converting into some material gain, resulting, in course of time, in victory. As an instance may be mentioned his bold play in the gambit bearing his name, the "Steinitz Gambit," where, in defiance of recognized rules and adopted notions, he boldly maneuvers his king into exposed positions early in the game, to the surprise and astonishment of theorists, who, however, could not do more than demonstrate a Draw as a result of Steinitz's bold and novel line of play. So, in most openings, he has pursued the same principle. In positions of great difficulty and intricacy, and even apparent hopelessness, such as few players would care to venture into, most players would declare as lost, Steinitz would, in many instances, prefer to assume the defense instead of the attack; and, in spite of the apparent insurmountable difficulties, he would succeed in extricating himself where, perhaps, no other living player could. Mr. Steinitz's theory, placed in opposition to that exemplified in Chess-playing of the past, which found its highest expression in the play of Morphy, may be compared with the slow, sure, and non-risky strategies and maneuvers of Moltke, as opposed to the brilliancy and dash of a Bonaparte.—Dr. Schapiro, in *The Baltimore American*.

The St. Paul Gambit.

Several players in the Munich Tournament played a counter gambit to the Queen's Gambit Declined with considerable success. This move is Black's 2d P—K 4 instead of the usual P—K 3. The game goes like this: 1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 2 P—Q B 4, P—K 4; 3 Q P x P, P—Q 5, etc.

This variation was discovered by George B. Spencer, St. Paul, Minn, and named by him The St. Paul Gambit. It has not met with great favor, as it was considered, if not unsound, very risky but Marshall, who first used it in match-play, pronounces it all right.

From the Paris Tournament.

LASKER'S FINE PLAY.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

LASKER. *White.*	MAROCZY. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	MAROCZY. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	15 B—Kt 3	R—B sq (e)
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	16 Kt—K 4	Q—Q sq
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	17 P—B 4	P—Q Kt 3
4 Kt—B 3	P x P	18 B—Q 2	B—Kt 2
5 P—K 3	P—B 4 (a)	19 Kt—Kt 3	R—B sq (f)
6 B x P	P—Q R 3(b)	20 P—B 5	P x P
7 P—K R 4	Kt—B 3	21 Kt(Kt3)xP	B—K B 3
8 Castles	P x P	22 Kt x B P !	R x Kt
9 P x P	B—K 2	(g)	
10 B—K 3	Castles	23 Q—K 6 !	B x P ch
11 Q—K 2 (c)	Q—R 4 (d)	24 K—R sq	K—R sq (h)
12 K R—Qsq	K R—Q sq	25 Q x R	Kt—Q 6
13 Q R—B sq	Kt—Q Kt 5	26 R-B sq (i)	Resigns.
14 Kt—K 5	K Kt—Q 4		

Notes from Times-Democrat, New Orleans.

(a) This is, perhaps, justified by the theoretic intent shown in Black's seventh move, but we have rarely found the advance of the Q B P for the second player at so early a stage warranted by the succeeding play; and this game appears to confirm the opinion.

(b) Curiously timid, it would seem. White as yet had no threat of Kt—Q Kt 5, and Black's correct play appears, by all means, to be 6.., B—Q 2 at once, which might have averted a deal of his later troubles.

(c) A very deep and far-reaching move, for which one must note White's 23d coup, an outline of which, at least, was undoubtedly in Lasker's mental perspective at the moment. 11 Q—B 2, followed by P—Q R 3 and, possibly, P—Q Kt 4, would be the natural continuation at this point for nineteen out of twenty good players.

(d) Correct enough on "the superficies of the case"; but compare his 16th move.

(e) Forced, and yet not effective. White threatened (if 15... Kt—Q R P, *e. g.*), 16 Kt x Kt, P x Kt; 17 Kt—Q B 4 !, etc., the sacrifice of the exchange being only a link in the chain.

(f) Lasker is not in the habit of giving Ps for nothing, and there is, of course, a reason for his offer of the K R P, but we confess we can not see, on this brief examination, why 19.., B x K R P was not feasible.

(g) A beautiful sacrifice, rather obviously in view for quite a while back, but requiring the analysis of a master-player of the champion's class to be certain of its exactitude.

(h) There is no resource. If, for example, 24.., Q—K B 3, then 25 R x R ch, B x R; 26 Q x B ch, etc, and wins easily.

(i) A splendid finish; this is one of the gems of Lasker's tournament play.

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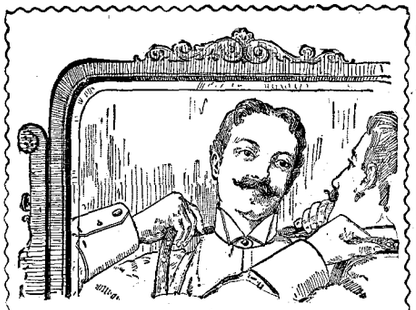

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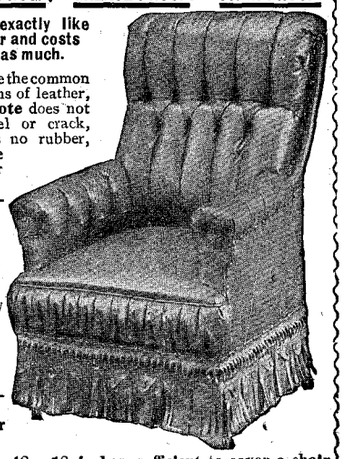

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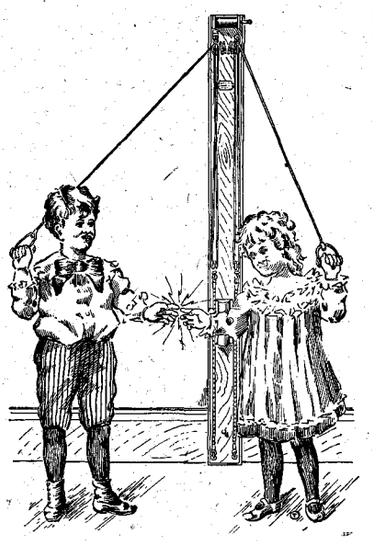

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